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OF CURRENT EVENTS

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FIGHTING IN THE TRENCHES

THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS DEFENDING THE REDOUBT AT HONEY NEST KLOOF WHERE THE BOERS OPPOSED MOST DESPERATELY THE NORTHWARD ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH ARMY THROUGH THE ORANGE FREE STATE

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COLLIER'S

An Illustrated
Journal of ArtLiterature and
Current Events

WEEKLY

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New York May Twenty-sixth 1900

THE CAPE NOME GOLD-FIELDS

THE EDITOR begs to announce that Mr. Tappan Adney, the noted Klondike explorer and correspondent, and author of "The Klondike Stampede," will represent COLLIER'S WEEKLY as special correspondent at Cape Nome and the gold fields of the Northwest during the summer and fall of 1900. Mr. Adney will supply a series of articles pictured with photographs taken by himself, illustrating characteristic features of daily life in the New American Mining Camps, the methods of mining gold along the miles of sea beach and the creeks and gulches of the interior, underlain with the precious metal, the fortunes of gold hunters and facts about recent discoveries. This series of articles will appear from week to week, beginning some time during the month of June or early in July.

WHETHER a fusion can be effected between the Democrats and the Sioux Falls Populists depends somewhat on platforms as well as candidates. Suppose the Kansas City Convention should simply reaffirm the Chicago platform in general terms, but should omit to recite it *in extenso*, and should lay most stress upon new planks relating to imperialism, trusts, the treatment of Porto Rico and the Anti-Boer policy of the present Administration. Would Messrs. Bryan and Towne accept such a programme, or would they maintain that the Democratic Convention's refusal to reaffirm the Chicago platform in detail justified them in persisting in running upon the Sioux Falls ticket? That is one of the questions that nobody can answer in advance. At the hour when we write, it looks as if the Kansas City Convention would nominate Mr. Bryan, in spite of the widespread conviction that he cannot be elected, and that Admiral Dewey would be a much more promising candidate.

THE COMMISSIONERS from the Boer republics announce that the purpose of their visit is to persuade the people and government of this country to interpose with the view of persuading Great Britain to grant acceptable terms of peace to the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Everybody who is conversant with the state of things in Washington knows that the Boer commissioners have not the faintest chance of inducing the President or his Secretary of State to do anything of the sort. The sole effect of their visit and of the nearly universal expressions of sympathy which they are certain to evoke—the sympathizers with Great Britain in the South African war not constituting over one-tenth of one per-

cent of the American population—will be to inhibit the voters against the attitude assumed by the present Federal Government. We should not be at all surprised if the sentiment in favor of the Boers should play an important rôle in the coming political campaign.

IT IS POSSIBLE, of course, that the war in South Africa may be over before next November, when our election of a President takes place. The army under Lord Roberts has already occupied Kroonstadt, and virtually controls almost the whole of the Orange Free State. We may expect to hear, presently, of its crossing the Vaal River, and approaching Johannesburg. How is it possible for the armed burghers, who, it is computed, do not now exceed 25,000 men, to resist a force which is at least five times as numerous? No doubt, it is possible that, in Johannesburg, or in Pretoria, the British may encounter a Plevna, and that siege operations may detain them for upward of six months. It is believed that the Transvaal Government has at its disposal plenty of food and ammunition. The question, therefore, is reduced to this: Are the Boers still capable of showing such courage and tenacity as they evinced in the siege of Ladysmith? If they are, the task undertaken by Lord Roberts is still far from accomplishment.

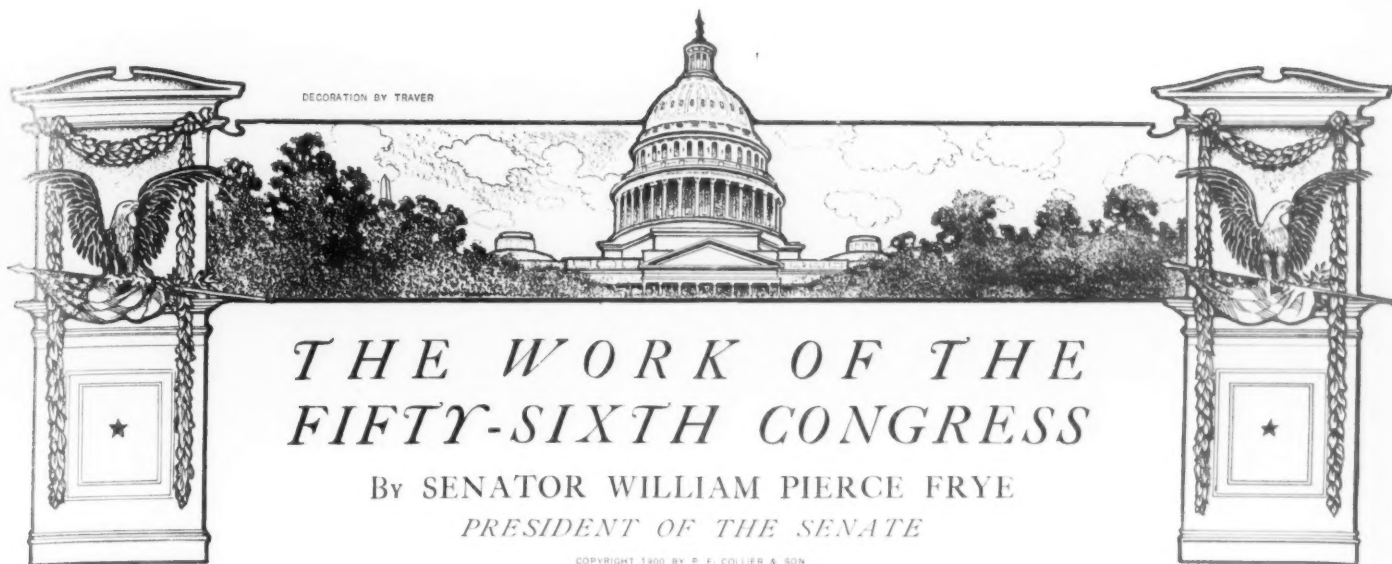
THE FRAUDS exposed in the postal service of Cuba ought to be punished with an iron hand. Our only pretext for retaining a control of the island since December, 1898, has been the alleged necessity of maintaining order and of teaching Cubans how to govern honestly. As a matter of fact, since the evacuation of Havana by Captain-General Blanco, Cuba has been as orderly as any part of the United States. It has been asserted, however, that, though the Cubans were perfectly tranquil and law-abiding, they needed a lesson in pure government. So we sent down some American officials to manage the Cuban postal service who have robbed the island to an amount already known to exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and expected to reach far larger proportions. Unless we desire our government to be piloried in the eyes of every decent Cuban and of all European onlookers, the severest chastisement should be promptly meted out to every American connected, either directly or indirectly, with the embezzlement known to have been committed in the Cuban postal service.

WE HAVE NOT heard the last, by any means, of the sums allotted to Governor General Wood and other military officers from the Cuban revenues for alleged extra expenses. There is a law upon our Federal statute-books forbidding all the officers of our regular army to receive, under any pretence, a penny beyond their pay and certain distinctly defined allowances. If our officers could not serve in Cuba without extra compensation, it was the business of our Federal Executive to request Congress to repeal or suspend the statute in question. If such extra compensation is needed, it should be made by authority of the Federal legislature, and defrayed by our Federal treasury. We had absolutely no right to take, on the authority of the War Department, the money alleged to be needed for such compensation from the Cuban revenues, of which we are, in no sense, the owners, but of which we are merely trustees. It is to be hoped by all those who have at heart the honor of the American people that a rigorous investigation, prompted by the shameful exposure of the crimes committed by postal employés, may not show a widespread confiscation of Cuban funds by the War Department on the plea of necessary extra compensation. All the facts relating to this matter should be made the subject of searching inquiry before Congress adjourns. They form, and ought to form, a part of the data in view of which the American people can determine whether the present Administration deserves a second term. We have no doubt that the necessity of such an inquiry is fully recognized by the Administration.

WHAT WILL BE the effect of the nomination of Mr. Bryan for the Presidency in the National Convention at Sioux Falls by that part of the Populist party which supported him four years ago? This, at least, is possible; that, if the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City should not nominate Mr. Bryan, he may run upon the ticket put forward at Sioux Falls. That fact, perhaps, is of itself enough to deter the Democratic managers from making any other nomination. If Bryan and Towne were to run as candidates of the Sioux Falls Convention, there is no reason to doubt that they would be endorsed by the Silver Republicans, and that Messrs. Barker and Donnelly, the nominees of the Middle-of-the-Roaders at Cincinnati, would resign in their favor. In that event, they would probably carry several States, and, perhaps, enough to throw the election of President into the present House of Representatives. Which party would profit thereby? We scarcely need point out that, when the choice of President falls to the House of Representatives, each State has but one vote, and, consequently, such relatively insignificant Commonwealths as Delaware and Nevada can offset New York and Pennsylvania. The vote of each State is determined by the political predilections of the majority therefrom. Now, of the forty-five States at present represented in the lower House of Congress—we

should say rather forty-four, since, at present, Utah has no representative—the Democrats control but fifteen, with the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans combined only four more. The Republicans, consequently, command twenty-five States, and have, therefore, everything to gain by a relegation of the choice of President to the present House of Representatives. It follows that the opponents of the present Administration have everything to lose by discord. They must win in the electoral colleges, or not at all. It is possible, of course, that, even if Mr. Bryan should insist upon running on the Sioux Falls ticket, Admiral Dewey, if nominated by the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City, might sweep so many States, heretofore regarded as Republican, that he would secure a majority in the electoral colleges. Dewey is, probably, the only man who has any chance of doing so, if both Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan were in the field. As for the project of putting forward the Admiral on a disunion ticket by the so-called Gold Democrats, he would be ill-advised to accept such a nomination. The utmost that could be expected from his nomination under such circumstances would be to throw the choice of President into the House of Representatives, which, as we have just pointed out, is precisely what the Republicans desire. Would Messrs. Bryan and Towne, the candidates of the Sioux Falls Convention, resign in favor of Admiral Dewey, if nominated at Kansas City? The Middle-of-the-Roaders could not deprive Admiral Dewey of a single Southern or Western State which, but for them, he might expect to carry, and he would almost certainly carry the State of New York against the Republicans.

ONE OF THE most interesting of recent incidents was the discussion at Montgomery, Alabama, of the race problem in the South. Among the many speeches on the subject, those that attracted most attention were delivered by Mr. Bourke Cockran of New York and by Mr. Hilary A. Herbert, ex-Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Cockran took the ground that a solution of the problem would be found in a repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment. The proposal was advocated with the felicity of expression which is one of the speaker's acknowledged gifts, but it may be dismissed as academic and impracticable. The Southern whites could not secure the repeal of the amendment named if they would, and they would not if they could. The indispensable assent of three-fourths of the States could not be possibly obtained, and, if it could, the Fourteenth Amendment would be rigorously enforced, a result which the Southern whites cannot desire; for, if the representation of their States in the House and in the electoral colleges were strictly proportioned to the white vote, they would cease to be an important factor in American politics. It is incomparably better for the South that the mischiefs of indiscriminate negro suffrage should be minimized by educational and property qualifications. Such restrictions upon the franchise are undeniably constitutional, and they would shut out from the ballot-box all men, black or white, who are unable to read or write or to acquire an independence. Whether we look at the sober and equitable spirit which pervaded it or at the good sense of its suggestions, the best speech pronounced at Montgomery was made by one of Alabama's sons, the Hon. H. A. Herbert, who was Secretary of the Navy during President Cleveland's second term. Mr. Herbert began by recognizing that the negro question would abide forever with the people of the South in one phase or another. The two races were there, he said, and would remain side by side, inasmuch as the deportation of eight or ten millions of blacks is an impossibility. Coming to the grave fact that assault by a negro upon a white woman with attempt to commit a rape is a most alarming feature of the existing situation, Mr. Herbert examined the two theories that have been advanced to account for the phenomenon. One suggested explanation is that such crimes proceed from a spirit of revenge, while another theory is that they indicate a tendency on the part of the blacks to relapse into barbarism. Mr. Herbert proceeded to show that, whichever hypothesis be adopted, the crimes against women cannot be stopped by putting an end to the education of the negro. If the crime comes from a resuscitation of barbarian instincts, it cannot obviously be prevented by ceasing to educate. And again, if the crime be prompted by revenge, a cessation of education is certainly not the way to arrest it. Mr. Herbert, however, was careful to define what he meant by education. Hitherto, negroes have been taught, so far as they have been taught anything, to become clergymen, lawyers and doctors. What they need is to be taught to earn a comfortable living by skilled labor, as they were before the war, when there were twenty times as many black mechanics as there are now. Mr. Herbert expressed the belief that the system of industrial education introduced at Tuskegee by that remarkable man Booker Washington was the key to the situation. In the ex-Secretary's opinion, the crimes committed by blacks in the Southern States are, to a very large extent, the outcome of miseducation, and they would be minimized through a proper training of the negro. Mr. Herbert will have rendered an inestimable service to his section of our common country, if the result of his speech at Montgomery shall be the systematic introduction of technical schools for blacks, which, by enabling them to earn a comfortable livelihood, will increase self-respect and a due recognition of the rights of others.



THE WORK OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

By SENATOR WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

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THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, when it convened in December last, found itself confronted by great and unusual responsibilities. The treaty of peace with Spain had invested our Government with title to an archipelago thousands of miles distant, and containing seven millions of people, not yet pacified. The island of Porto Rico had also been acquired. Cuba had fallen under our care, to be held in trust for its people until they should be ready to assume the burdens of government. Hawaii was impatiently demanding legislation made necessary by its annexation to this country. Alaska, with a recently multiplied population engaged in the feverish struggle for its newly discovered gold, was also clamoring for laws to meet the new conditions. The problems presented by each of these dependencies were markedly different and many of them entirely new. The increased activity in industry called for a larger volume of the circulating medium and a fixed standard of values. Facilities were demanded to enable our manufacturers and farmers to take advantage of the new opportunities offering on every hand for the disposition of their products in foreign markets, and in distant ports under our own flag. The experience of the war had taught us that a merchant marine of our own was a military as well as a commercial necessity, and that the same exigencies existed for the construction of an interoceanic ship canal.

A statement, now, of what has been accomplished in legislation this session must necessarily be incomplete, for there yet remains at least a month in which many measures now on the calendars of the two Houses may be enacted into laws. If such a statement were to be a mathematical one, and we were obliged to confess that out of approximately twelve thousand bills introduced in the House and five thousand in the Senate, not more than one hundred and fifty public and twice that number of private laws had been finally enacted and approved, it might seem to the casual reader that the showing was a sorry one. But even from that point of view the present Congress is not subject to criticism. It is no small part of the duty of its leaders to contrive how not to legislate; to prevent great numbers of ill-considered, selfishly promoted and vicious measures from becoming laws.

And if but a fraction of the really desirable measures have at this stage been finally enacted, it should be borne in mind that the old adage, "A thing well begun is half done," is truer in respect to nothing than legislation. It is in committee that the real labor is had. There the facts are gathered, the views of those best informed on the subject are presented and discussed, and the required amendments made; and when, after such consideration as is uniformly given to an important public measure, a committee of either body has reported it, in many instances it may be truly said that the work is much more than half done. It is probable that in the rest of this, and in the three months of the final session of the present Congress, ample time will be found for the completion of the work on nearly if not quite all of those measures of great public importance which have been reported from committees.

Following are some of the more important measures which have received final action up to the time of the present writing (May 12):

The financial Act. This fixes the gold standard; provides that all forms of money issued or coined shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard; for the refunding of the public debt by issuing two per cent bonds in place of those at higher rates of interest; and for the establishment of national banks with a capital of \$25,000 in towns of not more than three thousand inhabitants. Between the date of the approval of this act, March 14, and the first day of May, and under its terms, bonds bearing interest at three, four and five per cent were refunded to the amount of \$260,020,750, on which premiums aggregating \$26,034.77 were paid, resulting in a saving of interest to the Government of \$6,664,454. Since the enactment of this law the total number of applications approved for national banks is 244, with capitals aggregating \$8,380,000. The number of applications for authority to organize national banks and for the conversion of State banks into national is 890.

Act to temporarily provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico became a law on April 12. It provides for the same tariffs on articles imported into Porto Rico, from ports other than the United States, as are imposed upon articles imported into the United States, excepting that a duty of one cent a pound on coffee is levied, and that Spanish literature, literary and artistic works are to be admitted free. Articles in the English language may be imported from the United States free. All merchandise passing from Porto Rico to the United States, and vice versa, is subject to a tariff of one per cent of that imposed upon like articles imported from foreign countries, and all articles imported into Porto Rico from the United States, hitherto free of duty by military law, shall hereafter be admitted free of duty.

The law further provides that all moneys collected from

such duties shall be a separate fund, placed at the disposal of the President, to be used for the benefit of Porto Rico, until a government there shall have been organized, and then shall be transferred to the local treasury of the island. It also provides that whenever the legislative assembly of Porto Rico shall have provided a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government all tariff duties, as between the United States and Porto Rico, shall cease, and absolute free trade prevail, and that in no event shall such duties be collected after March 1, 1902.

An Act approved March 24 provided that \$2,095,455, customs revenue on importations by the United States from Porto Rico since evacuation, October 18, 1898, to January 1, 1900, together with such revenue collected since the first of January, or that should thereafter be collected, should be placed at the



WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE

disposal of the President, for the government of Porto Rico, for the relief of the people thereof, for public education, public works, etc.

Much criticism adverse to this legislation prevailed; but neither the United States nor any other country ever before dealt so generously with any of its territories, colonies or districts. Of the civil government features of the Act space will not permit mention.

The Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii was approved April 30. It established a territorial government. All persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are declared citizens of the United States and of the Territory of Hawaii.

The measure known as "The G. A. R. Pension Bill" received the approval of the President May 10. It originated from a series of resolutions introduced by General Seales at the last caucusment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and amends Sections 2 and 3 of the Act of June 27, 1890. Section 2 of that Act provided that all persons who served ninety days in the army or navy during the Civil War, and were honorably discharged, and who were suffering from a permanent disability not the result of vicious habits, incapacitating them from the performance of manual labor, were entitled to a pension of not more than twelve and not less than six dollars, according to the degree of inability to earn a support. The amendment made by the Act under consideration inserts the words "or disabilities" after the word "disability" and permits the aggregation of all disabilities in determining the question of rating.

Under Section 3 of the original Act, a widow of an enlisted man who served ninety days and was honorably discharged, leaving a widow without other means of support than her daily labor, was entitled to a pension at the rate of eight dollars a month. Under this provision the Pension Bureau

at different times fixed different limits to the amount of income which a widow might enjoy and be entitled to a pension. In recent years this limit has been fixed at \$96 a year. This Act raises this limit to \$250, net income.

The Senate has ratified the following conventions:

Between the United States, Germany and Great Britain, to adjust amicably the questions between the three Governments in respect to the Samoan group of islands. This convention annuls the tripartite treaty hitherto in force between the aforesaid powers and all other agreements relating to Samoa. Germany and Great Britain both renounce in favor of the United States all their rights and claims over the island of Tutuila, and the United States, reciprocally, renounces in favor of Germany all rights and claims over the other islands of the group. Tutuila is a fertile island, having about four thousand inhabitants. In it is the harbor of Pago-Pago, as fine a harbor as there is in the Pacific, capable of affording safe anchorage to our entire fleet of warships. The United States has purchased all the necessary lands for the establishment here of a naval and coaling station, and is now engaged in constructing the necessary buildings, wharves and docks.

Also a convention between the same parties for the settlement of the claims of American citizens, German and British subjects, for losses alleged to have been suffered in consequence of unwarranted military action, with an agreement to request the king of Sweden and Norway to accept the office of arbitrator.

Also a protocol extending, as to the Philippine Islands, the period fixed by Article IX. of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain for the registration of Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula. By the treaty it was agreed that these subjects might preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the ratification of the treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance. By this protocol that right is extended for six months, beginning April 11, 1900.

Also a convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, and a declaration to prohibit, for the term of five years, the launching of projectiles and explosives from balloons, and other new methods of a similar nature; both signed at The Hague by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and other countries, July 29, 1899.

Also a convention of powers, represented at The Hague Peace Conference, for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864.

Also treaties with Peru and with the Argentine Republic for the extradition of criminals.

The above embrace the more important measures which have received the final action of Congress at the present writing. No mention is made of the great appropriation bills which provide for the running expenses of all branches of the government, and the consideration of which occupies a large portion of the time and attention of Congress. These will have become laws before the adjournment of the present session.

The following bills have passed the Senate, but not the House:

A bill making further provision for the civil government of Alaska. This covers six hundred and ten pages of print, and no summary of it can be attempted. It will undoubtedly become a law.

A bill to provide for the construction, maintenance and operation, under the management of the Navy Department, of a Pacific cable. The increasing business of the United States upon the Pacific has long demonstrated the advisability of an ocean cable between our Western coast and the Orient. The annexation of Hawaii and the acquisition of the Philippines has converted this into a necessity. The bill as passed by the Senate appropriated three million dollars for the construction, under the Navy Department, of a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. It has been reported from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce so amended as to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract with an American cable company for the payment of not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars a year for twenty years, for the transmission of official messages from San Francisco to Honolulu and thence to Manila, by way of Guam, and to Japan; also to Hongkong and Shanghai in China; the contractor to have in operation by January 1, 1902, a cable to Honolulu, and by July 1, 1905, a cable to Manila and Japan. The cables to be of American manufacture and laid by ships flying the American flag, if these requirements can be complied with and the cables laid within the time limit specified; otherwise the cables to be secured from foreign markets.

A compromise will probably be reached and a cable provided for at least to Honolulu.

An Act to carry into effect the stipulations of Article VII. of the treaty between the United States and Spain has been passed by the Senate and favorably reported from the House Committee on War Claims. By the article referred to, the United States and Spain mutually relinquished all claims for



THE PARIS EXPOSITION

THE HALL OF SOCIAL CONGRESSES AND PARLIAMENT FOR ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS, WHERE ALL THE IMPORTANT CONVENTIONS OF THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD WILL BE HELD

indemnity, national and individual, against the other government, which may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the ratification of the treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war. The United States agreed to settle the claims of all its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of a commission of three persons learned in the law to adjudicate these latter named claims. Possibly jurisdiction may be conferred on the Court of Claims to adjudicate them.

An Act authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study and make full report upon the commercial and industrial conditions of China and Japan has been passed by the Senate and favorably reported from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It provides for a commission of five persons, who shall be selected by the President, one each from the Eastern, Middle, Southern, Western, and Pacific coast States.

An Act to increase the efficiency of the military establishment, popularly known as "The Army Reorganization Bill," passed the Senate May 4, and will probably be favorably considered in the House. Among other provisions, the bill discontinues the regimental organization of the artillery and establishes an artillery corps of two branches; viz., 126 batteries of coast artillery and 18 field batteries of field artillery, with a total of 17,448 men. It provides for an increase of one hundred in the corps of cadets at West Point, two at large from each State and ten more to the present number of twenty from the United States at large. The rank of the commanding general is raised to that of lieutenant general, and that of the adjutant general to major-general, the latter being, during the incumbency of the present adjutant general, General Corbin. An amendment creating a veterinary corps for the army, consisting of a colonel and thirty-five other commissioned officers, was attached to the bill after a spirited debate.

On January 8 the Senate passed a bill providing that all pensions which may hereafter be granted under the Acts of July 14, 1862, and March 3, 1873, to widows in consequence of death occurring from a cause which originated in the service of the United States since March 4, 1861, shall commence from the date of the filing of the declarations then on file, or which may hereafter be filed.

On February 8 the Senate passed a bill providing that, upon the consideration of any application for a pension under any law, the fact that the applicant was accepted and mustered into the military or naval service shall be taken and held as prima facie proof that such applicant was of sound body and mind at the time he was so accepted and mustered. Both of these bills will probably become laws.

An Act which passed the Senate December 19, 1899, provides for the appointment by the President of a commission of five persons, at least one of whom shall belong to the Grand Army of the Republic, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to revise and codify the pension laws. Each commissioner is to receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars and expenses.

An Act providing for free homesteads on public lands for actual and bona-fide settlers was passed by the House on May 3, and is now on the calendar of the Senate with a favorable report. In 1862 Congress enacted the Free Homestead Law, under the terms of which any settler could locate on one hundred and sixty acres of public land, cultivate the same for five years, and acquire title free of charge. In 1899 this policy was changed, and it was provided that settlers on lands purchased from the Indians should pay the purchase price. These reservations contain about twenty-nine million acres, partially arid, on which there is only sufficient rainfall, on the average, to raise one good crop every two years. The area of all the public lands in the United States is about one billion acres.

The Act under consideration provides that "all settlers under the homestead laws, upon the agricultural public lands, which have already been opened to settlement, acquired prior

to the passage of this Act, by treaty or agreement with the various Indian tribes, who have resided, or shall hereafter reside, upon the tract entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered, upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fees, and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry; *Provided*, That the right to commute any such entry and pay for said lands in the option of any such settler, and in the time and at the prices now fixed by existing laws, shall remain in full force and effect." Any losses to Indian tribes, agricultural colleges and experiment stations in consequence of the above provisions are to be paid from the United States Treasury. This Act passed the Senate May 14.

On May 2 the House passed an Act providing for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. It authorizes the President to acquire from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua control, for the United States, of such territory as may be necessary for the construction of the canal; that when he has done so he shall direct the Secretary of War to construct the canal from a point near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Brito on the Pacific coast, of sufficient capacity and adapted for use by vessels of the largest tonnage and depth now in use, and also safe and commodious harbors at the termini, and such provisions for defence as may be necessary for the safety and protection of such canal and harbors. The President is authorized to guarantee to the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of such canal and harbors upon such terms as may be agreed upon. An appropriation of ten million dollars is provided toward the project, and the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into contracts for the completion of the work, to be paid for as appropriations may, from time to time, be hereafter made, not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred and forty millions. This bill has been favorably reported in the Senate and is now on the calendar.

It will be remembered that in the last session of Congress provision was made for the appointment of a commission to examine the various proposed routes, including that of the Panama Canal, and an appropriation of a million dollars provided to pay the expenses thereof. This commission is now prosecuting its work, and will not be able to report before autumn. Many warm supporters of the Nicaragua Canal in the Senate feel that it would be only common prudence to await this report before taking final action, and the Senate may not consider the measure at this session.

We now come to a class of measures which have not passed either House, but which, having been favorably reported from a committee, may become laws during the present Congress.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, on February 14, reported favorably a bill providing for the punishment of violations of the treaty rights of aliens.

The bill provides that any act committed in any State or Territory of the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country, secured by treaty between the United States and such foreign country, shall constitute a crime against the peace and dignity of the United States, and be punishable in like manner and by the same penalty as in the courts of said States or Territories, and the party offending may be prosecuted in the courts of the United States, and, upon conviction, sentence shall be executed in like manner as sentences for the conviction of crimes under the laws of the United States. The propriety of such legislation has been suggested by a number of unfortunate experiences in which it was found impossible, on account of local sentiment, to successfully prosecute the perpetrators of outrages against aliens in the local courts. In such case the foreign government interested has demanded that this government punish the offenders, and reply has been made that the only guarantee provided by treaty is that the aliens shall have the same protection under the laws and in the courts provided for our own citizens; and yet, as a matter of equity, it has been customary to pay indemnities.

A bill was reported on March 5 from the Senate Committee on the Philippines, providing that when all insurrection against the sovereignty and authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall have been completely suppressed, all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the said islands shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct, for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

This bill is now "the unfinished business" in the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, on February 26, reported a measure, commonly known as the "Ship Subsidy Bill," and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has reported a similar bill. The press has already made the provisions of this measure familiar to your readers. It is uncertain whether or not consideration can be had at this session.

The same Committee has also reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service. Briefly stated, the bill equalizes the rank and compensation of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service with corresponding grades of the Army and Navy. Officers of the Navy rank with officers of the Army. Officers of the Revenue Cutter Service should, in right and fairness, rank with both. They have earned such right by faithful service, attention to duty, and heroic effort. They are exposed to dangers, and called upon for acts of great hardship and courage in times of peace as well as in war, and it is but simple justice that the discrimination which has hitherto existed should be removed. This will probably become a law at this or the next session.

From the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, on May 3, was reported a bill to provide for the reorganization of the Consular service. A bill for the same purpose, but differing somewhat in its provisions, has been reported from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The object of these measures is to increase the efficiency of this service. The Senate bill divides the consul-generals into four classes, with salaries varying from \$10,000 to \$5,500; and the consuls into six classes, with salaries varying from \$5,500 to \$1,800; all fees to be turned into the Treasury. Vacancies are to be filled by examination and promotion.

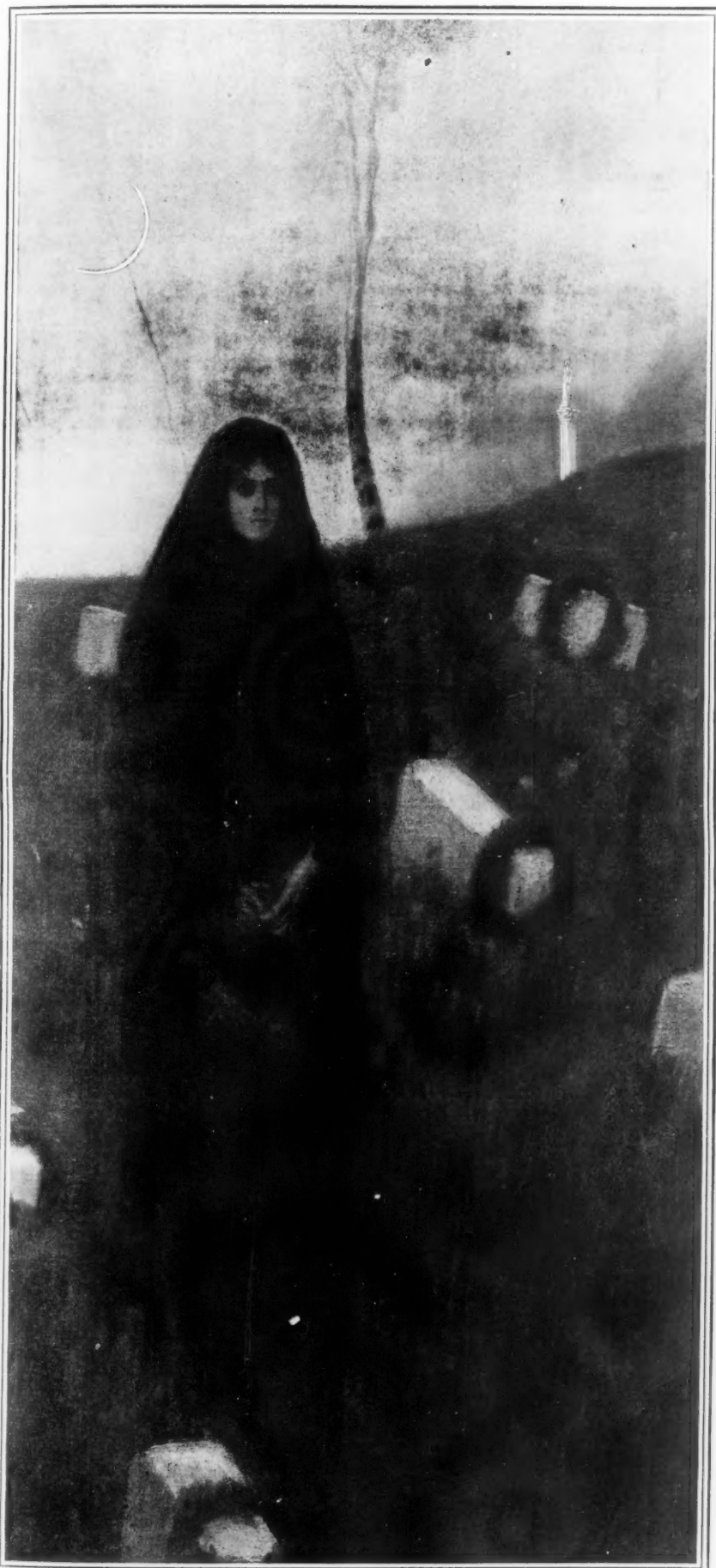
The Senate Committee on Commerce, on December 6, reported a bill to establish a Department of Commerce and Industries. For a long time it has been realized that the Treasury Department was overburdened with an incongruous collection of many bureaus and offices not properly belonging to such a department. In other departments similar instances existed. In the bill under consideration, such of these as may properly be grouped in a Department of Commerce and Industries have been so placed under the supervision of a new Cabinet officer.

A bill for preventing the adulteration, misbranding and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs, and condiments in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for regulating interstate traffic therein, was favorably reported from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on May 10. It prohibits interstate traffic in articles injurious to health; also improper branding. It in no way interferes with any article that is properly branded. No compound or mixture is legislated against. It provides that all food products shall be properly branded. An imitation shall be branded as such, and a compound shall be so branded that any man who goes upon the market to buy shall be protected in his rights in securing the article for which he pays. A similar bill has been favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Manufactures.

The limits of this article have permitted but brief allusion to the salient features of some of the more important measures which have received consideration during the present session; but I trust sufficient has been stated to justify the assertion that the Fifty-sixth Congress has not been unmindful of its duties and responsibilities.

FOR OUR DEAD—May 30th

By CLINTON SCOLLARD



PAINTED BY LOUIS LOEB

I

Flowers for our dead !
The delicate wild roses faintly red ;
The valley-lily bells as purely white
As shines their honor in the vernal
light ;
All blooms that be
As fragrant as their fadeless memory !
By tender hands entwined and gar-
landed,
Flowers for Our Dead !

II

Praise for our dead !
For those that followed, and for
those that led,
Whether they felt Death's burning
accolade
When brothers drew the fratricidal
blade,
Or closed undaunted eyes
Beneath the Cuban or Philippine
skies !
While waves our brave bright ban-
ner overhead,
Praise for Our Dead !

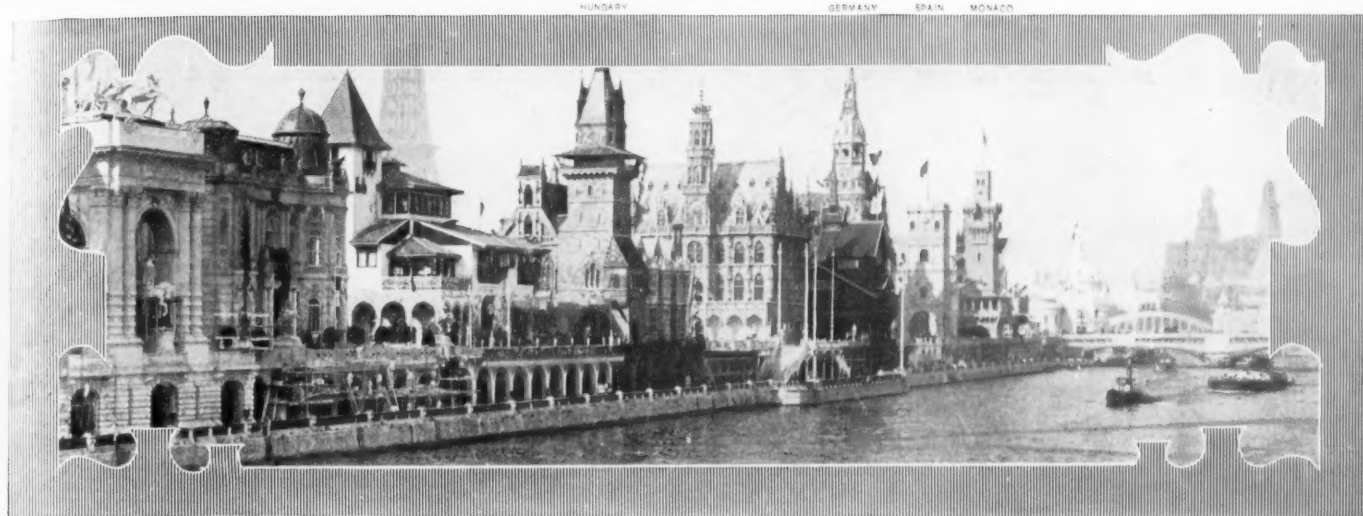
III

Love for our dead !
O hearts that droop and mourn, be
comforted !
The darksome path through the
abyss of pain,
The final hour of travail not in vain !
For Freedom's morning smile
Broadens across the seas from isle to
isle.
By reverent lips let this fond word
be said—
Love for Our Dead !



THE PARIS EXPOSITION FROM THE DOME OF THE TROCADERO

THE PALACE OF THE TROCADERO, SOLE VESTIGE OF THE EXPOSITION OF 1878, IS THE CENTRE OF THE GROUP OF COLONIAL EXHIBITS. THIS REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN FROM ITS HIGHEST POINT AND LOOKS ACROSS THE SEINE TO THE IMPORTANT PAVILIONS, DEVOTED TO MINES, TEXTILE FABRICS AND THE PRACTICAL SCIENCES, WHICH BORDER THE CHAMP DE MARS BEYOND THE EIFFEL TOWER



THE PARIS EXPOSITION—PAVILIONS ON THE STREET OF NATIONS. PHOTOGRAPHED FROM LE PONT DES INVALIDES

THE ADVENTURES OF A MODEST MAN

By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS, *Author of "The King in Yellow," etc.*

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Peter Van Triller becomes convinced, as a result of the theft of his pet pig, that his mental faculties are affected and that he requires rest and recreation. He sails with his daughters, Dulcinea and Alida, for Paris and the Exposition, leaving at home Van Driem, who permits himself a mild infatuation for Alida. His adventures in the French capital are those of a man inclined to reflection upon Parisian scenes and manners.

III.—THE "RIVE GAUCHE"

"MAIS TOUT LE MONDE," began the "chasseur" of the Hôtel des Michetons—"mais, monsieur, tout le grand monde."

"Exactly," said I complacently. "Le grand monde means the great world; and," I added, "the world is a planet of no unusual magnitude, inhabited by bipeds whose entire existence is passed in attempting to get something for nothing."

The "chasseur" of the Hôtel des Michetons bowed, doubtfully.

"You request me," I continued, "not to forget you when I go away. Why should I not forget you? Are you historical, are you antique, are you rococo, are you a Rosacrucean?"

The "chasseur," amiably perplexed, twirled his gold-banded cap between his fingers.

"Have you," I asked, "ever done one solitary thing for me besides touching your expensive cap?"

The "chasseur" touched his cap, smiled, and hopefully held out his large empty hand.

"Go to the devil," I said gently; "it is not for what you have done but for what you have not done that I give you this silver piece," and I paid the tribute which I despised myself for paying. Still, his gay smile and prompt salute are certainly worth something to see, but what their precise value may be you can only determine when, on returning to New York, you hear a cable grippan curse a woman for crossing the sacred tracks of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. So, with my daughter Dulcinea and my daughter Alida, and with a wagon-load of baggage, I left the gorgeously gilded Hôtel des Michetons—for these three reasons:

Number one: it was full of Americans.

Number two: that entire section of Paris resembled a slice of the Waldorf Astoria.

Number three: I wanted to be rid of the New York "Her-ald." Surely somewhere in Paris there existed French newspapers, French people, and French speech. I meant to discover them or write and complain to the "Evening Post."

The new hotel I had selected was called the Hôtel de l'Univers, No. 9 Rue Gay Lussac. I had noticed it while wandering out of the Luxembourg Gardens. It appeared to be a well situated, modest, clean hotel, and not only thoroughly respectable—which the great gilded Hôtel des Michetons was not—but also typically and thoroughly French. So I took an apartment on the first floor and laid my plans to dine out every evening with my daughters.

They were naturally not favorably impressed with the Hôtel de l'Univers, but I insisted on trying it for a week, desiring that my daughters should have at least a brief experience in a typical French hotel.

On the third day of our stay they asked me why the guests at the Hôtel de l'Univers all appeared to be afflicted in one way or another. I myself had noticed that many of the guests wore court-plaster on hands and faces, and some even had their hands bandaged in slings.

I thought, too, that the passers-by in the street eyed the modest hotel with an interest somewhat out of proportion to its appearance. But I set that down to French alertness and curiosity, and dismissed the subject from my mind. The hotel was pretty, clean and highly respectable. Tiled floors were not wanting among the guests, and the perfect courtesy of the proprietor, his servants and of the guests was most refreshing after the carelessness and bad manners of the crowds at the Hôtel des Michetons.

"Can it be possible?" said Alida, as we three strolled out of the hotel into the Boulevard St. Michel.

"What?" I asked.

"That we are in the Latin Quarter? Why this boulevard is beautiful, and I had always pictured the Latin Quarter as very beautiful."

"It's the inhabitants that are dreadful," said I with a shudder as a black-eyed young girl, in passing, gave me an unkind and exceedingly saucy smile.

"The Quarter?" It is beautiful—one of the most beautiful portions of Paris. The Luxembourg Gardens are the centre and heart of the Latin Quarter—these ancient gardens, with their groves of swaying chestnuts all in bloom, quaint weather-

beaten statues in a grim semicircle looking out over the flower-ing almonds on the terrace to the great blue basin of the fountain where toy yachts battle with waves almost an inch high.

Here the big drab-colored pigeons strut and coo in the sun-shine, here the carp splash in the mossy fountain of Marie de Medici, here come the nursemaids with their squalling charges, to sit on the marble benches and coquette with the red-trousered soldiers who are the proper and natural prey of all nurse-maids in all climes.

"What is that banging and squeaking?" asked Alida, as we entered the foliage of the southern terrace. "Not Punch and Judy—oh, I haven't seen Punch since I was centuries younger! Oh, do let us go, papa!"

Around the painted puppet box the children sat, open-mouthed. Back of them crowded parents and nurses and pretty girls and gay young officers, while, from the pulpit, Punch held forth amid screams of infantile delight, or banged his friends with his stick in the same old fashion that delighted us all—centuries since.

"Such a handsome officer," said Alida under her breath.

The officer in question, a dragoon, was looking at Dulcinea in that faintly mischievous yet well-bred manner peculiar to European officers.

Dulcinea did not appear to observe him.

"Why—why, that is Monsieur de Barsac, who came over in our ship!" said Alida, plucking me by the sleeve. "Don't you remember how nice he was when we were so—so sea-miserable? You really ought to bow to him, papa. If you don't, I will."

I looked at the dragoon and caught his eye—such a bright, intelligent, mischievous eye!—and I could not avoid bowing.

Up he came, sword clanking, white-gloved hand glued to the polished visor of his crimson cap, and—the girls were delighted.

Now what do you suppose that Frenchman did? He gave up his entire day to showing us the beauties of the Rive Gauche, as the left bank of the Seine is called.

Under his generous guidance we saw what few tourists see—the New Sorbonne, with its magnificent mural decorations by Puvion de Clavannes; we saw the great white-domed Observatory, piled up in the sky like an Eastern temple, and the beautiful old palace of the Luxembourg. Also, we beheld the Republican Guards, à cheval, marching out of their barracks on the Rue de Tournon; and a splendid glittering company of cavalry they were, with their silver helmets, orange-red facings, white gauntlets, and high, polished boots—the picked men of all the French forces, as far as physique is concerned.

In the late afternoon haze the dome of the Pantheon, towering over the Latin Quarter, turned to purest cobalt in the sky. Under its majestic shadow the Boulevard St. Michel ran all green and gold with gas-jets already lighted in lamps and restaurants and the scores of students' cafes which line the main artery of the "Quartier Latin."

"I wish," said Alida, "that it were perfectly proper for us to walk along those terraces."

Captain de Barsac appeared extremely doubtful, but entirely at our disposal.

"You know what our students are, monsieur," he said, twisting his short blond mustache; "however—if monsieur wishes—?"

So, with my daughters in the centre, and Captain de Barsac and myself thrown out in strong flanking parties, we began our march.

The famous cafes of the Latin Quarter were all ablaze with electricity and gas and colored incandescent globes. On the terraces hundreds of tables and chairs stood, occupied by students in every imaginable civilian costume, although the straight-brimmed stovepipe and the beret appeared to be the favorite headgear. At least a third of the throng was made up of military students from the Polytechnic, from Fontainebleau, and from Saint-Cyr. Set in the crowded terraces like bunches of blossoms were clattering groups of girls—bright-eyed, vivacious, beribboned and befrilled young persons, sipping the petit-verre or Amer-Picon, gossiping, babbling, laughing like dainty exotic birds. To and fro sped the bald-headed, white-aproned waiters, balancing trays full of glasses brimming with red and blue and amber liquids.

Here was the Café d'Harcourt, all a-gitter, with music playing somewhere inside—the favorite resort of the medical students from the Sorbonne, according to Captain de Barsac. Here was the Café de la Source, with its cascade of falling water and its miniature mill-wheel turning under a crimson glow of light; here was the famous Café Vachette, celebrated as the centre of all Latin Quarter mischief; and, opposite to it, blazed the lights of the "CAFÉ DES BLEAUX," so called because

haunted almost exclusively by artillery officers from the great school at Fontainebleau.

Up the boulevard and down the boulevard moved the big double-decked tram-cars, horns sounding incessantly; cabs dashed up to the cafes, deposited their loads of students or pretty women, then drove away toward the river, their green lamps shining like twin stars.

It was truly a fairy scene, with the electric lights playing on the foliage of the trees, turning the warm tender green of the chestnut leaves to a wonderful pale bluish tint, and etching the pavements underfoot with exquisite Chinese shadows.

"It is a shame that this lovely scene should not be entirely respectable," said Alida, resentfully.

"Vice," murmured De Barsac to me, "could not exist unless it were made attractive."

As far as the surface of the life before us was concerned, there was nothing visible to shock anybody; and, UNDER ESCORT, there is no earthly reason why decent women of any age should not enjoy the spectacle of the "BOUL' MICH." on a night in springtime.

An innocent woman, married or unmarried, ought not to detect anything unpleasant in the St. Michel district; but, alas! what is known as "Smart Society" is so preternaturally wise in these piping times of wisdom, that the child is not only truly the father of the man, but also his instructor and interpreter—to that same man's astonishment and horror. It may always have been so—even before the days when our theatres were first licensed to instruct our children in object lessons of the seven deadly sins—but I cannot recollect the time when, as a youngster, I was tolerantly familiar with the scenes now nightly set before our children through the courtesy of our New York theatre managers.

Slowly we turned to retrace our steps, strolling up the boulevard through the fragrant May evening, until we came to the gilded railing which encircles the Luxembourg Gardens from the School of Mines to the Palais du Sénat.

Here Captain de Barsac took leave of us with all the delightful and engaging courtesy of a well-bred Frenchman; and he seemed to be grateful for the privilege of showing us about over a district as tiresomely familiar to him as his own barracks.

I could do no less than ask him to call on us, though his devotion to Dulcinea both on shipboard and here made me a trifle wary. "We are staying," said I, "at the Hôtel de l'Univers in the Rue Gay Lussac—"

He started and gazed at me so earnestly that I asked him why he did so.

"The—the Hôtel de l'Univers?" he repeated, looking from me to Dulcinea and from Dulcinea to Alida.

"Is it not respectable?" I demanded, somewhat alarmed.

"But—but perfectly, monsieur. It is, of course, the very best hotel of that kind—"

"What kind?" I asked.

"Why—for the purpose. Ah, monsieur, I had no idea that you came to Paris for THAT. I am so sorry, so deeply grieved to hear it. But of course all will be well—"

He stopped and gazed earnestly at Dulcinea.

"It is not—not you, mademoiselle, is it?"

My children and I stared at each other in consternation.

"What in heaven's name is the matter with that hotel?" I asked.

Captain de Barsac looked startled.

"Is there anything wrong with the guests there?" asked Dulcinea faintly.

"No—oh, no—only, of course, they are all under treatment—"

"Under treatment!" I cried nervously. "For what?"

"Is it possible," muttered the captain, "that you went to that hotel not knowing? Did you not notice anything peculiar about the guests there?"

"They all seem to wear court-plaster or carry their arms in slings," faltered Dulcinea.

"And they come from all over the world—Russia, Belgium, Spain," murmured Alida nervously. "What do they want?"

"Thank heaven!" cried De Barsac radiantly; "then you are not there for the treatment!"

"Treatment for what?" I groaned.

"Hydrophobia!"

I wound my arms around my shrinking children and gasped.

"It is the hotel where all the best people go who come to Paris for Pasteur's treatment," he said, trying to look grave; but Dulcinea threw back her pretty head and burst into an uncontrollable gale of laughter; and there we stood on the sidewalk, laughing and laughing while passing students grinned in sympathy and a cloaked policeman on the corner smiled discreetly and rubbed his chin.



CEREMONIES AT THE GRAVES OF THIRTY-FOUR MINERS, OBSERVED BY VARIOUS SECRET SOCIETIES ON MAY 5



CARRYING THE TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH VICTIM FROM THE MINE



AN EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE MINE, SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF THE EXPLOSION

THE UTAH MINE DISASTER

THE HORRIBLE scenes imagined in Mrs. Burdette's "That Lass o' Lowrie's," or in Zola's "Germinal," have been surpassed within this month by the deadly explosion that has wrecked the two coal mines of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company at Winter Quarters in Utah. On the first day of May, about the time of the forenoon shift, a violent explosion suddenly shook the walls of mine number four, and from there spread disaster to mine number one. Several hundred miners were killed on the spot. Those in number four were burned and charred, while those in number one were suffocated by the poisonous gases known as "after-damp." Nine-tenths of the victims were Americans and Welshmen, and many of the former were Mormons.

The cause of the explosion is uncertain. The theory of Bishop Parmelee is that some of the Finns recently imported took giant powder down into the mine where with to make a good showing in their work. An explosion of giant powder, it is argued, would be sure to ignite some of the fine coal dust prevalent in coal mines. Mr. Thomas, the State Mine Inspector of Utah, who inspected these mines but a few weeks before the disaster, on the other hand, asserts positively that the Pleasant Valley coal mines were always free from gas, and that there were no large accumulations of coal dust, since all the coal was loaded with shovels.

Some idea how death overtook most of the miners may be gathered from the accounts of the survivors. Harry Taylor, one of the injured men, thus described the first few moments of the explosion as he lay on a stretcher waiting to be taken on the hospital train from Salt Lake City:

"I was repairing some track out on the dump," he said, "when I started toward the mouth of the tunnel to get some tools. I got about fifty feet away from the tunnel mouth, when suddenly there was an awful report, and at the same time a black cloud filled with rocks bore down on me. I felt several small rocks strike me; then I felt a jolt on my side.

"Next thing I knew I woke with a man pouring some brandy down my throat, and I saw the boys lying all around me, moaning for help."

W. C. Wilson was one of those fortunate ones on the level of number one who escaped. He tells his story as follows:

"There was a low rumbling noise heard in the distance, followed by a sort of wave that can hardly be described, but that is known to all who have been in explosions, and I have been in several. I said to my partner that if gas was known to exist in the mine I should say that an explosion had occurred. I advised that we run to the tunnel, and with me came six men working in that section.

"In the main tunnel we met the driver, and asked him if he had noticed the strange occurrence. He replied that he had almost been knocked off the bar by the rush of air. I was then convinced that it was an explosion, and advised my comrades to hasten with me to the mouth. We met two others further on, and they ran with us. We were none too soon, for afterdamp reached us some three or four minutes before we reached the open air, almost suffocating us."

John Kirton was the first man brought to the surface. He was still alive, but presented a terrible sight. His hair and eyebrows were all burned off, and he begged his comrades to shoot him so as to end his misery. After the foul air had

cleared away the work of rescue began. W. B. Dougall, a brilliant young engineer who had entered the mine a few minutes before for the first time was found lying dead with his assistants at the entrance. A dozen lads who had been employed as couplers and doorkeepers were strewn about in heaps a little further in. In mine number one the men were found lying face downward, with their heads cloaked, as if to ward off the deadly gas enveloping them. More than two hundred miners had perished here. In mine number four, where eighty-five men were blown to pieces, the force of the explosion had broken down the timbers and rent the walls. A curious feature of the affair is that a number of men working outside of the mine were seriously hurt. Thus five men were hurled against some trestle work and knocked unconscious, while another man driving in a buggy was blown, with his horse, clear across the bottom of the canyon, a distance of two hundred yards.

Now that the full extent of the explosion has been ascertained it is declared to be the worst coal-mine disaster that has yet occurred in America. The nearest approach to it in that section of the country was the Southern Pacific Almy explosion of five years ago, when over a hundred coal miners lost their lives.

The gravity of the disaster has been recognized all over the world, as is shown by the message of sympathy sent by the President of the French Republic to the President of the United States. In England a Cabinet Minister thus expressed himself:

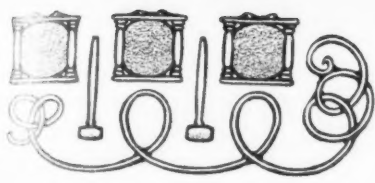
"There will be deeper sympathy with America in this awful catastrophe than has been evoked by any event on the other side of the Atlantic since the loss of the *Maine*."



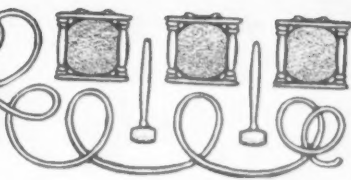
VICTIMS OF THE DISASTER LAID OUT FOR IDENTIFICATION



PREPARING THE BODIES OF MINERS FOR SHIPMENT EASTWARD



The POLITICAL CONTEST of 1900



By HENRY LOOMIS NELSON

VI

THE ISSUE OF IMPERIALISM

THE IMPORTANT issue in the coming Presidential campaign will be imperialism. The Administration and its supporters intend that the government of the republic shall rule over Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines; that these be to be practically absolute, any modification of absolute being a favor granted to the people and not a right appertaining to them; that in respect of them Congress is not bound by the Constitution, but may rule the Hawaiians, the Porto Ricans, and the Filipinos independent of all restraints and limitations. For example: under the imperialist theory of government, Congress may deny to the dependences the right of trial by jury, or the rights of freedom of speech and of the press, as it has denied them the right of uniform taxation which is prescribed by the Constitution. The right of citizenship has already been denied to the Porto Ricans, and, under the same system, will be denied to the people of the Philippines.

Subjects and dependants of an empire are nevertheless its citizens, but citizenship of the republic carries certain constitutional rights and the recognition of citizenship necessarily implies that the people enjoying it also enjoy the protection of the Constitution. It is going to be impossible to set up a republican empire under the fundamental law, which must, therefore, be violated if our government is to be not only our servant, the servant of a democracy, but also the irresponsible master over other peoples. Two sovereignties will then exist side by side in this country—the sovereign people who, in their Constitution, have set up a government of limited powers, and a sovereign government which no one will have established. This government will, consequently, exercise double and antagonistic functions. In domestic affairs, it will serve; in colonial affairs, it will rule. If the exercise of its latter functions does not react upon and gradually revolutionize the former, we are about to see a new wonder of the world, a wonder as marvellous and incomprehensible as would have been the patriotic self-restraint of the profane after they had once tasted the joys of setting up and pulling down empires. Whatever may be the merits of this question, however, it cannot be disputed that the rule of a home government over dependencies, or colonies, or possessions, whatever they may be called, is the rule of empire, and that the policy of those who advocate such a rule is the policy of imperialism. Therefore the campaign issue is properly called imperialism, and will continue to be so called with that frequently unerring instinct of the people to fix upon the right name.

The growth and development of the imperialist idea was slow and hesitating. The situation having first appealed successfully to the minds of politicians, much care was taken to bring the popular mind gradually to the entertainment of the idea in the hope that familiarity would induce assent. In the resolutions which directed the President to order Spain out of Cuba and which, therefore, led immediately to the war, Congress declared that the "Cuban people are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." The very phraseology shows how unquestioned was the spirit and how impressive was the very language of the Declaration of Independence in April, 1898, a little more than two years ago. The same resolutions declared that it was not the intention of the United States to enter upon a war of annexation or conquest. The war was entered upon for humane purposes, to liberate the Cubans from the cruel and oppressive government of Spain. War would not have been permitted by the country for any other object. The people would have revolted against a war of conquest. Congress would not have dared declare it, and if it had declared it, Mr. McKinley would have vetoed its resolution. Mr. McKinley fully understood the opinion of the country when he said that annexation by force would, in the "American code of morals," be regarded as "criminal aggression." As time went on, and war stirred the passions and stimulated the imaginations of those engaged in it, it became familiar talk among the politicians that, in the end, we would retain both Porto Rico and Cuba, the latter in spite of the express promise of Congress, made in the name of the United States, that after the pacification of the island it was our determination "to leave the government and control of the island to its people." Still nothing was said to excite the suspicions of the people, and especially was the President silent. There was, however, a good deal of pointed talk about our "duty" and our "destiny."

In the summer of 1898 it was called expansion, and articles began to appear in the newspapers and magazines on Jefferson's Louisiana purchase. We were told that the United States had been colonizing during the whole history of the government. Nevertheless, the policy of the President was uncertain. The protocol preceding the peace treaty was signed on August 12, 1898, and on that day the President professed to be in doubt. He then said, as is well known to those who talked with him, that he expected that by the time Congress met in December, opinion would be running so strongly against the annexation of the Philippines that there would be no thought of taking the islands. But very soon afterward he went on his Western trip, and during that trip he appeared to change his mind. It was clear, however, to those who had closely watched the course of events, that for several months the war had been preparing for annexation, if it should be finally determined upon, so that it might be accomplished without any apparent breach of faith with Aguinaldo and the insurgents. Aguinaldo had been brought from Hong Kong to Manila by Admiral Dewey, who had also furnished him with arms from the arsenal at Cavite. That it was then known that these insurgents expected to win their independence through the aid of the Americans is now certain, the Schurz-Dewey-Worcester-Dewey report to the contrary notwithstanding. It is not only known by Aguinaldo's proclamations, which were public, and of which our officers were ignorant, but these proclamations are now verified by General Otis's latest report. Our officers, however, acting under instructions from Washington, finally refused to deal with Aguinaldo as an ally, while, when the protocol was signed,

nearly all of the island of Luzon outside of Manila was in the possession of the insurgents. These facts are important because they show that annexation was contemplated at the time of the signing of the protocol, and that those who had it in mind were intent upon avoiding any possible question as to the good faith of the government toward these insurgents. The protocol provided simply for our occupation of Manila, not yet captured, "pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines." As Mr. McKinley went toward Omaha, on this Western trip, he determined on annexation, and yet the country was in doubt as to what annexation might mean. It would have been entirely consistent with his words, for example, if he had subsequently favored the relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty and the recognition of the Aguinaldo



JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN



GEORGE DEWEY

government, whose virtues have been so frankly acknowledged and so sympathetically described by Mr. John Barrett. When the Peace Commissioners were appointed they were finally instructed to demand the cession of the archipelago, so that in the course of three or four months we find that the official mind, having once come under the influence of the war spirit, and having abandoned the idea that public annexation was, in the "American code of morals," "criminal aggression," had first contemplated the taking of a coaling station, then the holding of Manila, then the annexation of Luzon, and finally the annexation of the whole archipelago. This last determination was reported to have been officially announced on September 15, 1898, at a dinner given by the President to the Cabinet and the Peace Commissioners, the latter being about to sail for Paris. The journey through the West had convinced the President of its popularity. It



CHARLES DENNY



DEAN CONANT WORCESTER

was said, also, that Mr. McKinley "had been deeply impressed by the appeals which had come from commercial sources for the retention of the entire group." It is well to note the full significance of this statement, for it is true that the influence which finally settled this matter was purely commercial. The money power, trade, and the protected interests, in 1899, led the President and a large part of his party away from the moral considerations which had weight in 1898. They were commercial considerations, then, which led Mr. McKinley to contemplate and finally to adopt this course of action. Aiding the commercial exploiters was the zealous and enterprising missionary, who seems to balk at nothing to gain his ends, so that eventually we find the politician assuming that Providence had placed the Filipinos in our hands to be enlightened, elevated, civilized, and incidentally made profitable. While it was settled at this



WILLIAM ERNEST MASON



EDWARD ATKINSON

eventful dinner that Mr. McKinley had determined on conquest, it was to be a year later before he admitted to the country his intention to retain the islands permanently. The mission of the Commission was carried out, and the title to the islands, according to Judge Day, ex-Secretary of State and the head of the Commission, passed by purchase, the government agreeing to pay to Spain twenty million dollars for the Philippines.

Before the treaty was ratified the President issued a proclamation claiming sovereignty, and promising the people of the Philippines a certain character of government. They were to become citizens of the United States through "benevolent assimilation." General Otis also issued a proclamation early in January. This was the next step toward the eventual assertion of the policy of retention. This assumption of sovereignty, and this ignoring of the native people, were resented by Agu-

inaldo, and war broke out. It has been much more difficult and bloodier than the war with Spain. About the time of its breaking out—on the 14th of February, 1899—the Senate gave evidence of the still unsettled state of the political mind by adopting a resolution declaring that it was not the intention of the United States "to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the United States." The vote on this resolution was 26 to 22, all but four of the majority being Republicans.

If the Constitution should be held to apply to the new possessions there would necessarily be free trade between them and this country, as there is necessarily between the States. This question, however, was shrewdly guarded in the treaty. It has been the invariable rule with this government, in taking over territory from foreign powers, to agree that the foreign peoples coming thus within our jurisdiction shall enjoy all the rights of citizens of the United States. In this treaty with Spain, however, it was provided that the "civil rights and political status of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress."

From this recital of the development of the imperialist idea—which is necessarily stated here from the point of view of those who raise the question against the Administration, since it is upon their statement that the debate must proceed—it will be seen that from long before the cessation of hostilities there existed a purpose to retain the Philippines and to govern all our new possessions as dependencies outside of the Constitution. These intentions were all slowly revealed to the country. It was not until late in the summer of 1899 that Mr. McKinley made his Ocean Grove speech, in which he set forth the policy of the government.

From August to the middle of October, in a series of speeches, the President declared that it was the purpose of the Administration to keep the Philippines. The policy of annexation had been fully adopted in 1898; now its adoption was declared to the country. Then followed the question as to the character of the government to be established. The President's progress in his ultimate decision on this point was also slow. In his annual message he recommended free trade for Porto Rico, and declared that the people of Hawaii—and therefore, as a matter of course, the people of all the new possessions—were entitled to the rights and privileges of the Constitution. His views as to Porto Rico were adopted by the Ways and Means Committee. Again, the commercial interests intervened, and secured a protective tariff against the islands, thus treating them as foreign territory and their people as aliens. The President and his party yielded to the fear of the protected interests that the adoption of free trade for Porto Rico would establish a precedent, following which free trade might be demanded for the Philippines and for Cuba. At the same time, a government for Porto Rico was established in a law which denies that Porto Ricans are citizens of the United States, and which makes the President practically an absolute ruler. Thus we have the last step in the long procession: (1) The denial to the natives of the right of self-government; (2) the annexation of the Philippines by purchase and of Porto Rico by conquest; (3) the assertion of the right of Congress to government outside the Constitution; (4) the actual establishment of an absolute government, and of a tariff which denies to the Porto Ricans the uniform taxation commanded by the Constitution.

The issue of imperialism is stated in this history, and in details which cannot be set forth here. How the Democrats will frame the issue is doubtful. There will doubtless be a declaration in favor of establishing a government in the Philippines coupled with a promise to retire when the people establish their own government, and then to protect them against foreign encroachments. This is to make to the Philippines the same promise which has been made to the Cubans. There has been much vagueness in attempts to formulate this issue on both sides. So far, the Republican State platform content themselves with approving of the policy of the Administration, professing the belief that it is our duty to elevate inferior races, which Providence has mysteriously placed in our keeping, and expressing confidence that the Administration and a Republican Congress will work out the problems satisfactorily.

It matters little, however, what may be the form of the issue. The discussion will not be confined to the war against Aguinaldo, or to questions as to the disposition of the Philippines. These are, and will be treated as, incidents of a larger question, the question presented by the development of the imperialist idea, and by the now definitely ascertained policy of the Administration. The issue goes to the character of the government. Are we or are we not to change our political character? Imperialism, as it is presented to the voters, means that this republic may consist of self-governing people and of dependants; that the Constitution governs Congress in legislating for the one, but not in legislating for the other class; that although the very foundation principle of the republic is that the people govern themselves and are sovereign, Congress may nevertheless assume the sovereignty when it comes to ruling territories; that these islands which have come to us are to be governed entirely in the interest of the commercial class, and that we may tax them for the benefit of our protected manufacturers if we are so inclined, as if they were foreigners. In effect, this phase of the issue involves the supremacy of the Constitution. The war in the Philippines, its enormous cost—now amounting to nearly five hundred million dollars—its alleged hopelessness, its barbarities, its drain upon the youth of the country, will be attacked by the Democrats. Finally, we shall have discussed the probable effects of the war, the necessary setting up of a large army and navy, the burdens of militarism and of increased taxation, the Constitutional changes which will be necessary in order that our Executive may be made more powerful, the evils which may follow an awakened lust for power and pelf, the inevitable reaction of our arbitrary rule of foreign peoples upon our own free institutions. These are the questions which will be debated in the coming campaign, and the issue cannot be narrowed or obscured, or rendered vague and uncertain, no matter what the platforms may say.

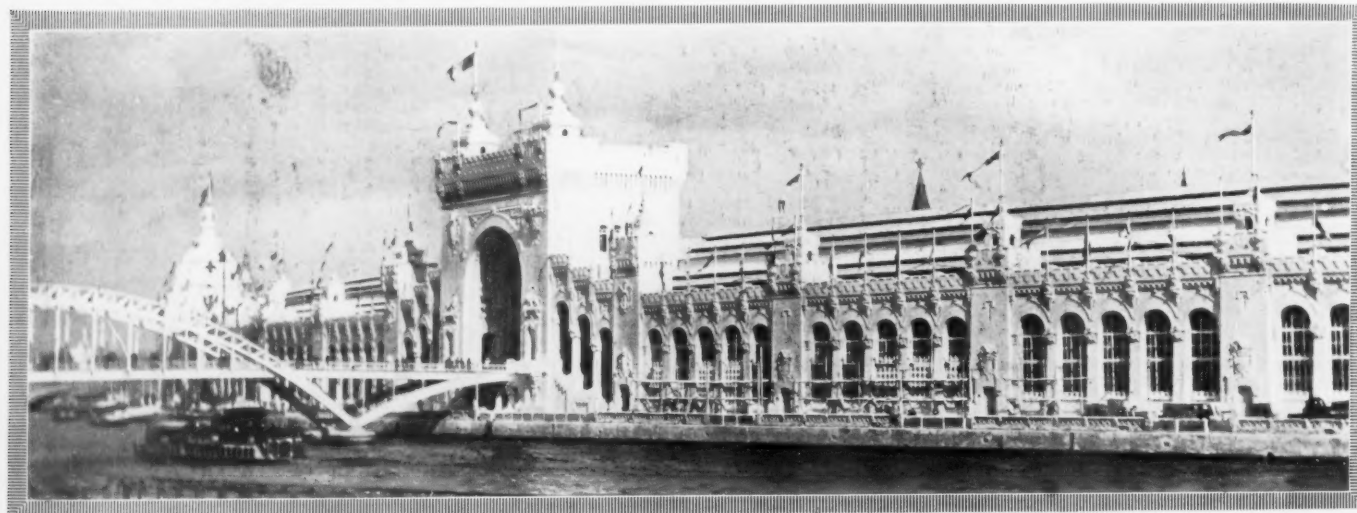
THE TOP AND BOTTOM GROUPS OF PHOTOGRAPHS BY OUR CORRESPONDENT, V. GRIBAYEDOFF



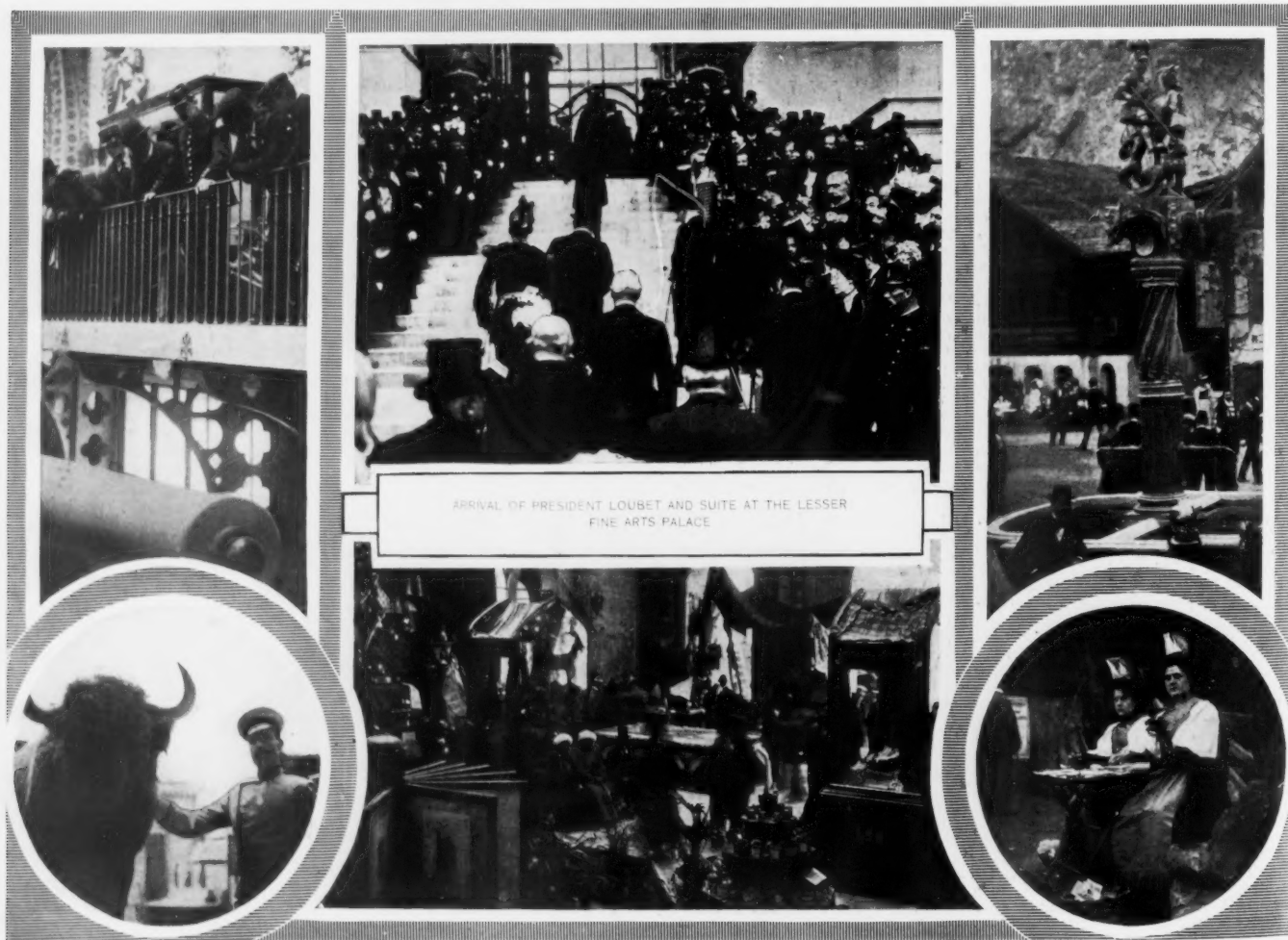
BALLAD SINGERS IN THE SWISS VILLAGE

"THE CELESTIAL GLOBE"

A TYPICAL SWISS TAVERN



THE ARMY AND NAVY BUILDING, WHERE THE VARIOUS NATIONS DISPLAY A PART OF THEIR WAR EQUIPMENT

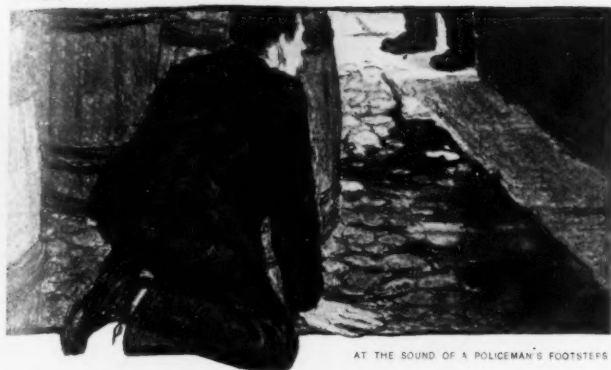


INSPECTING A MAXIM GUN
RUSSIAN FORESTER AND BISON

GREAT HALL OF THE CENTRAL ASIATIC SECTION

THE SWISS VILLAGE MARKET
TWO SWISS VILLAGERS

SCENES AND INCIDENTS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION



AT THE SOUND OF A POLICEMAN'S FOOTSTEPS

The Outlaw

Being the Narration of a Portion of the Career of
Oliver Challen, Captain R.A.

BY H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON

AUTHOR OF "GALLOPING DICK," "THE WEB OF A SPIDER," ETC., ETC.

DRAWINGS BY C. HARDING

II—THE TWO CABS AND THE OVEN*



IT FALLS, I think, to few people to suffer so huge a revolution in life as I had experienced. Here was I—partly, no doubt, as you will justly urge, by my own precipitate acts—an outlaw, a pariah from society, a fugitive from justice. I was "wanted" upon a capital charge, as indeed I learned very soon. My flight from that accursed house was followed by the natural consequences. The two bodies were discovered by the police, and the woman told her tale, as she had threatened me. She was a resolute person, and I had in my panic thrown the opportunity into her hands. That night I read the story of the murders in the evening papers. She had carried out her promise; it was said that the "police" were in possession of a letter which would afford a clue. What that letter was I did not doubt. I looked upon myself with formidable terror. From my rooms I had taken train into the country; but that night I put down the paper and crept back to London—afraid. I was safer in that monstrous hive of human creatures.

And now began a period in my history to which I can look back with no feeling but horror. I lived in mean suburban parts, terrified to make an acquaintance, and, for a time, set a trembling should a voice address me. My money failing, I was compelled to descend into a lower stratum, and soon I was at the first stages of despair. I slept in a garret in some slums across the river, not far from Cherry Gardens—save the mark! I walked the streets by day with nothing to do, and at the sound of a policeman's footsteps fled into byways. I was sorely driven for money, and I had no means of getting at my bank. I dared not. But after some time I fell into the habit of my unfortunate class: I began to be accustomed to be "wanted," and to live mechanically in my new conditions. The adjustment had been painful, but it was now roughly accomplished. I was still like a hare with my eye upon the dogs, but I was no longer possessed with the terror of them all day and all night. I made shift to go about with some degree of complacency and ease. I knew now what to avoid, and what risks might be properly run. I was not so fearful of recognition among the millions of the faces in the Metropolis. I was, in fact, acclimatizing myself.

But, together with this increase in my confidence, came a growing destitution. I often went without food, and at last I was confronted face to face with the prospect of starvation. It was with the feeling that I must do something, make a strenuous effort to prepare a future for myself, that I wandered one sour March evening into the neighborhood of Piccadilly. I usually kept further east, and haunted the Strand, the Borough, or Islington. I had managed up to this time to keep my clothes respectable. I had but the one suit (for the others had long since gone, with all my personal effects of value); but though shining somewhat with use it was still neat and advertised its West End origin. I turned presently into a narrow street of Mayfair with a definite intention. I was desperate, I had brought myself to the pitch through thinking, and I had made up my mind. I would see if Roach, my doctor and an old friend of ten years' standing, could give me any help. Till now I had communicated with none of my former acquaintances; fear and shame alike held me back. But I would try Roach. I rapped on the door and rang the bell, and I leave you to conceive with what thoughts I waited there upon the steps. A man-servant opened the door. Dr. Roach was out! At once I had a terrible feeling of disappointment, mingled with relief; and murmuring I would call again, and refusing my name, I turned away. The man closed the door. For a moment I stood there upon the stone steps considering anxiously, when my ear was caught by a voice which appeared to address me from the road. I looked down, and in the faint light could just make out the figure of a little old woman, very curiously dressed.

"My tibby," said she, or some such words.

"I beg your pardon," I said, and stepping quickly into the street beside her, I eyed her with some curiosity, for she was an odd sight. A certain look of guile lurked in the smile which puckered her withered face.

"My tibby," said she again: "I'll swear you're straight now."

"And what if I am?" I said, examining her narrowly.

That smirking countenance blushed me, while all the time I was conscious of a pair of keen eyes that scrutinized me closely.

"You're safe, ducky darling?" queried the old creature, leaning at me.

"It depends," I replied vaguely. "It depends upon the party."

"Oh, I can count up my fives," said the hag with a grin.

"I'll take your word for that," I answered, "and my own senses. You see I know a straight person like yourself."

"There's a tidy sum on it, my tibby," said the old woman.

"If there wasn't," said I bluntly, "do you think I should be wasting my time with you?" I began to grow interested.

"A bit of flimsy," said she, with a grin.

I stared at her; and in my state of desperation the adventure warmed my spirits; and "On that news," said I, "I am good for anything."

The old woman nodded at me, and, glancing about her as though she feared to be overheard, whispered in my ear in her harsh, wheedling voice.

"You will find a cab before the 'Eagle.' You know the old word."

"I know several," said I indifferently. "Which?"

"Go to the devil," she whispered. "Be quick: there's money in time."

I nodded, and, wheeling about, strode down the street. You will ask why I committed myself in this ridiculous fashion to an unknown and possibly a perilous adventure. But in truth I was now at the end of my patience, and it somehow seemed that I could fare no worse than I had been faring. At least, here was a better business than walking the streets and flying into alleys upon the sight of a policeman. The tavern she had indicated lay a little way down the street, and in front a hansom cab was drawn up, and a smart-coated driver was engaged in pulling at a cigar. I hailed him.

"Engaged, sir," said the man, without pulling the cigar from his lips.

For a moment I hesitated, and then "Nonsense!" I said sharply. The man cast a glance at me, and I met his gaze fully.

"Engaged," said he sullenly, and surveying me with lowering brows. I drew back, and quickly an inspiration took me.

"Go to the devil," said I, in a tone of indifference.

"Right, sir," was the response; after a momentary hesitation. "Jump in."

I obeyed the invitation, leaping from the curb, and, leaning back, folded my arms, awaiting with curiosity what should follow. It may have been that the cabman was still uncertain, or that he was merely putting a second test according to his orders; but he opened the spy-hole above. "Where to, sir?" he asked, in the formal tone of his calling.

This time I did not look up. "I have already given you your instructions," I said. "Oblige me by looking sharp."

The trap fell, and the horse set off at a smart pace, carrying me to some place of which I was ignorant, and on some mission of which I had not the least idea. Yet by this time, so far from being alarmed, I was pleasantly excited, and I sat comfortably in my seat, watching the lights as they swept by, and idly speculating upon the destination to which I was being driven. The cab crossed Westminster Bridge sharply, and came unexpectedly to a pause beyond the Canterbury Music Hall. Here, seeing it was expected of me, I alighted, and stared about me. The cabman leaned over, and winking, but with a mighty grave face, uttered the words, "Carnation—Blue tie."

His hand went down the street, and I nodded. I had not the least notion what this performance portended, but was quite willing to learn. I buttoned my coat about me, for the rain was falling hard, and walked on. I had not gone thirty paces before my attention was struck by a second cab. The driver sat cross-legged upon his box, chewed a stick, and displayed a gross and shabby red carnation in his button-hole. I noticed also that his tie was blue. "Cab," I called.

"Engaged, sir," said the man, without looking round.

"Go to the devil," I suggested pleasantly.

"Right, sir; jump in," said the cabman, and alertly picked up his reins.

Once inside, I was unable to detect in what direction I was being taken; for the darkness had streamed down with the rain, and the roads were merely lighted puddles. Moreover, the cabman dropped the glass with an apology. "The rain will spoil the velvet, sir," was his plea.

But I had a sense that I was now somewhere in the more secret and less reputable parts of Lambeth.

Not long after I had come to this conclusion, the cab was pulled up before a mean little shop, which wore the appearance of a shabby bakery. As it seemed I was expected to get down, I did so, and turned my attention at once to the windows of the shop. As I wheeled about, a stout, ill-looking man, clothed in a greatcoat and muffled closely in a dirty scarf, looked at me for a second, and then glanced swiftly away into the window. The two of us stood for a space in silence, as if intent upon the dismal contents of the shop. I felt that now the affair was out of my hands, and that it was for some one else to make the next move. Moreover, the rain trickled from the gutters down my neck, and made me very uncomfortable.

"You want the devil," at last said the dirty man gruffly, and still gazing through the panes.

"I do, my friend," I answered, and met his eyes squarely.

"You'd best follow me," murmured the man after a pause, and turned and went into the shop, with me at his heels.

The ill-looking fellow raised a flap in the counter, and pushed open a door beyond. I followed with brisk celerity, satisfied to be out of the dreary rain, and endeavoring to concentrate my wits upon the novel position. Through the house we went, and issued on a stone yard, which in the darkness appeared to my senses to be backed by a low-lying building—no doubt the bakehouse. My guide entered this place, and I followed. Inside, the man paused, and, throwing aside his huge, ill-fitting overcoat, discovered his face for the first time. It was not prepossessing, being large of mold and small of feature, and a huge tooth protruded from under his lip.

"Pay in flimsy," said he, apparently with a question in his voice.

Not having the slightest inkling of the meaning of this, I assented mutely.

The man opened the door of a huge oven, which I now perceived near by. He beckoned me forward, and himself, stooping, scrambled into the capacious cavern, where he stood or sat, his huge head showing indistinctly. For a moment, or rather more than a moment, seeing what was expected of me, I hesitated, and hung in doubt. It was still practicable for me to make a bolt for the house, and trust to my luck to get through and into the street. I had no doubt in my mind by this time that this was some hiding-place of criminals, thieves, or worse; and for the first time I felt uneasy. But the hesitation passed, and I stepped forward instantly and dropped into the oven beside my companion.

"You're the proper kidney," said he with a grin. "I've seen 'em shiver at this 'ere 'ole, when they wasn't used to it. It does strike you clammy somehow."

As he ceased speaking he pulled to the door, and the bottom of the oven seemed to me suddenly to fly from under us. I staggered, but supporting myself against the sides, recognized now that the place must be some sort of lift which was descending. Presently there came a bump, and the man, stepping out of the cage, pushed me roughly along a dark and narrow passage, which was sunk some fifteen feet or more below the surface. A dim light burned ahead, and the walls of that delfle smelled damp, and struck a shiver through my body. But soon we entered upon a broad expanse of cellar, in which a candle burned, and which was partly furnished. Further, a smaller cellar was piled with boxes, and still further, I was ushered into a dismal, badly-lighted apartment, in the corner of which a man lay stretched upon a bed.

Here my guide paused, and indicated the miserable bed with a crook of his finger.

"He's pretty bad, he is," he whispered hoarsely; and as he spoke a small, elderly man, with no hair on his face, rose in the twilight by the bed.

"Selp me, doc., you've about nicked it," he said, in a friendly and somewhat oily voice. "Shall I show you the cove?"

Like a flash now it came to me all at once upon what errand I was supposed to come. No doubt the mistake had been made by the old woman, who had taken me for Dr. Roach, from my presence on Roach's threshold. This supposition was suddenly confirmed the next moment. The small man, moving the candle, threw the light upon my face, and started.

"Why, you're not—" he began in alarm; but, quick as his thought, I interposed:

"No; he was out. I am his partner. I suppose I will do as well."

The little man turned and questioned the long fellow with his eyes, and the latter nodded, whispering in a growl: "O.K. He came by Bill and Sam, and got the right pass."

Apparently content, the little man turned to me.

"The doc. done for me at 'ospital," he said, with a grin. "He's square," and turning back the blanket with a movement of his arm, exposed to my eye the chest of the unconscious patient. It was with difficulty that I kept from a cry of horror—the wound was so ugly, and it scarce seemed possible that a human creature could take so evil a hurt and still live.

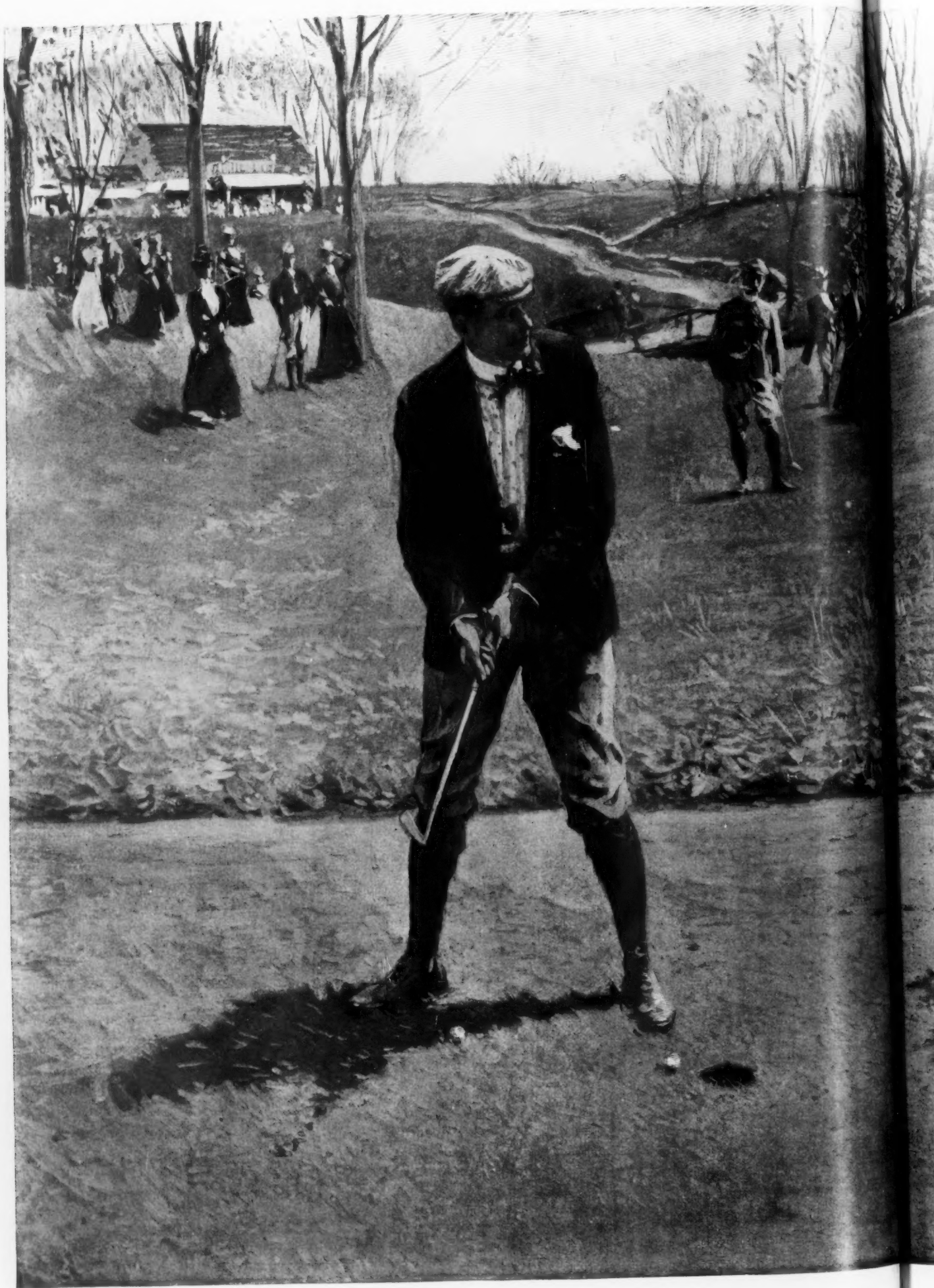
It was to succor this poor wretch, who, for all I knew, was even now fast sinking into the sleep of death, that I had been brought to this underground den. Alas! I had not the remotest knowledge of surgery, and I stood there wavering, with the inquisitive eyes of those two ruffians upon me, helpless, nonplused, and with a growing sensation of fear. Yet upon the top of all a certain curious pity for that unconscious body took hold of me, and it was probably the peaceful influences of that benign compassion that served me in this desperate emergency.

I turned to the small man. "I had no idea it was so bad," I said sharply. "Why was not some hint given me? I have not any proper instruments. I must go for them."

The fellow interrogated his companion with his eyes. "Well," said he, "that's a pity, ain't it? It mucks us up pretty well. Now, I suppose, he would be pretty bad, wouldn't he?"

"So bad," I replied decidedly, "that unless I can get my instruments at once it will be hopeless."

* EDITOR'S NOTE—"THE TWO CABS AND THE OVEN" IS THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF THRILLING STORIES UNDER THE GENERAL HEAD OF "THE OUTLAW," BY H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON, WHICH WILL BE PUBLISHED AT INTERVALS OF A MONTH IN COLLIER'S WEEKLY. THE STORIES ARE OF THE MOST ABSORBING INTEREST AND DEAL WITH AN ASPECT OF ADVENTURE AND CRIMINALITY WHICH HAS NEVER YET BEEN TOUCHED ON BY ANY WRITER. THE SERIES WILL BE FULLY ILLUSTRATED.



DRAWN BY W. T. SMEDLEY

"One for the



for the Hole"—A Romance of the Fair Greens

"Not to be done, governor," said the big man. "Here you've come, and here you must stay. Bill will do the trick for you."

I considered; I had not anticipated this, and I had two ruffians to get rid of. "Very well," I resumed abruptly, and, pulling a leaf from my pocketbook, scribbled upon it hastily. What I wrote was this: "You are requested to come with the bearer as speedily as possible. It is a matter of life and death." I merely doubled the leaf across, and inscribed the address of Dr. Roach.

"Read it if you like," I said, and handed it to the burly scoundrel, thus making my choice of what had the appearance of being the more dangerous antagonist.

After a glance exchanged with the small man, the messenger left the cellar and the other seated himself in the corner.

"I'd best be sittin' here," he observed, "and I'd be honored if you'd take a seat, mister."

I gazed at him reflectively. If it came to the worst, this was a poor opponent, and might be handled with dexterity; but I was not yet reduced to force. I bent over the patient, and examined the ghastly wound.

"Bring some water," I said peremptorily.

The small man hesitated.

"Do you hear? Water!" I commanded, in my most emphatic tones.

"Why, o' course, governor," returned the little ruffian, hitching his trousers together as he rose. "I'll have him in in a jiffy."

He went out, warily watching me with his keen eyes. It was possible that he suspected something. He moved like a rat—ugly, lean, small and brown, with the agate eyes of the cockney.

The man upon the bed respired with difficulty; his breath caught and ceased. I had a horrible suspicion that he was dead. The pallid face and the hideous wound drew my eyes with a terrible fascination.

An abominable stillness prevailed in the room. I looked about me. The room beyond was lighted by a single guttering candle, flickering on the little ruffian's face. Suddenly it toppled over, and, to the accompaniment of a foul oath, went out, and plunged the anterior cellar in darkness.

In an instant I had an inspiration. I blew out the candle by me, and slipped swiftly in the direction of the entrance. Fortunately I struck it, and, groping noiselessly, passed within a yard of the cursing ruffian, who was fumbling in his pocket for matches. I had no notion of what lay beyond, but with my hand upon the damp wall moved with as great a speed as possible. I heard the noise of matches crackling on a box, and knew that there was but an instant between me and discovery. All at once my foot kicked upon a stone, dully, suddenly. Above was a second stone, and in a flash it came to me that this was a stairway. With my head bent, in order to avoid the low ceiling, I crept up the steps, and reached a stone landing, which was faintly illumined from an open door beyond. As I did so a light flared in the cellar below. There was no time to lose. I precipitated myself into the room, and pulled to the door. When I had done so, I turned about, and found myself in the presence of a woman.

She was young, of a rich brown color, her eyes were large and glistening, and her handsome features might have fitted her for a painter's model. Her scarlet bodice struck a high note in that dingy room. She leaned over the remnant of a fire, and stirred in an iron pot; but as the door shut, she started, and gazed at me in some alarm. I took the only course I perceived open to me: I flung myself upon her mercy.

"I beg your pardon," I said hurriedly. "I have strayed into this place by accident; I am anxious to get out. But there is some one below who is aware of my presence. Can you help me?"

Her swarthy face red with the fire, she looked me up and down with one hand upon her hip.

"What are you doing here?" she asked abruptly.

"I was taken for a doctor to the man below. But I mean you no harm. I have not even the faintest idea what you are, or where this cellar is."

The woman considered. "You're in a tight place," she said, with a little laugh. "You bet your life you're sorry you came."

"Oh, come," said I, approaching the fire, and letting my eye fall upon her. "I cannot say that. I should never have seen you otherwise."

She laughed again. "Stow that gab," she said, but not unamiably. "You can't fetch me."

"You must see that I am speaking in sincerity," I urged, "for I could have wrung the neck of that little rat below."

The woman laughed louder than ever. "Oh, could you?" she cried; "you'd best try. You don't know Billy Bowers. Gawd love yer, what price 'Arry, too? Well, never mind; I like your spunk, and be 'anged to it."

"I'll tell you what," said I, fixing her with an admiring glance—for I saw the only chance was to ply boldly—"for two pins, I'd join you."

"Oh, you would, would you?" she said sarcastically. "Well, perhaps you know what this is," and she pointed at the pot which was shimmering on the fire.

I considered. "I should not be surprised," I said slowly, "if it is a melting pot." I saw a look of wonder, even of fear, start in her face. "You see," I continued, "if I meant any harm I would not give myself away."

She said nothing, but at that moment, with my ears straining for any sounds within the cellars, I caught a noise of voices at the door. I sprang back as it opened, and, seizing a poker, waited, determined to fight for it. Two men entered—the little man, followed by a tall, gypsy-looking fellow, who bore some resemblance to the young woman near me.

"Got 'im!" said Billy Bowers triumphantly. "I thought as 'ow he couldn't a crep' far. Ally allus 'ad a fancy for a 'andsome stranger."

The tall man took a step toward me, and I lifted my poker. "You will observe," I said very coolly, "that I am in some manner prepared for you."

The gypsy drew a revolver. "You blank fool!" he answered. "Fire-ious don't make a noise down here."

I hope I did not blink, and there was a short silence while the tall man eyed me. "Who the devil are you," he asked, "who come masquerading as a doctor?" His accent was good, and he was evidently of superior stuff to his fellow.

"I must own," said I frankly, "that I was wrong to obtain access in the way I did, but the old woman gave me the chance, and put it into my head. And you will admit," I added appealingly, "that it would have been more than natural to withstand the temptation."

"Who are you?" demanded the man in astonishment.

I turned to the woman; something in her brown, shining eyes invited me. "It is not for me to make the confession," I declared; "but I am not ashamed of it; on the contrary, I am proud of admiring Ally."

The man turned sharply on his sister, as she seemed to be. "Is this true?" he asked suspiciously.

The girl had opened her mouth and her eyes at my words, but now she was stolid enough. "Why shouldn't it be?" she asked in a somewhat sullen fashion. "Can't I have a jockey?"

"You have too many," retorted her brother angrily.

Ally put out her tongue and winked at me, but I could observe that she was trembling. Clearly she was in great awe of her brother, and her indifference was feigned. I measured by that the extent my gratitude must assume.

"I will answer for her," I interposed, "that she shall have no more."

The man regarded me rather savagely. "We've no room for the likes of you," he said. "We've got no market for swells, nor has that slut there, as I'll show her."

"You'll show her nothing of the kind," I retorted with asperity, handling my poker. "She shall be free to choose



THE CUPBOARD WAS AMPLE ENOUGH TO HOLD ME

—as free as you are. You would make one law for her and another for yourself."

"That's one for you, Jake," said Ally saucily, but still shivering. Her fingers trembled on my arm, which she had clutched.

"Hold your tongue," said Jake fiercely, "you cursed creeping Jenny! I've had enough of you and your blokes. I'll have things respectable, or I'll know why. I won't have a trollop dancing about me. You'll have to mizzle, do you hear?"

It was plain that he, in part at any rate, had got over his suspicions, and that his anger was directed upon the head of this offending woman, who had wantonly disgraced his family. The little ruffian called Billy Bowers whispered in his ears, and Jake scowled and nodded. His good-looking face was crossed with sullen fury.

"Leave me alone," he said sulkily. "I know what to do, don't I?" and, turning again to the woman, against whom his wrath was directed, "You've got notice to quit, Ally," he said.

"I am sufficiently a gentleman, sir," I interposed with austerity, "not to press my attentions where they are unwelcome," and made a movement, as if in displeasure, toward the door.

I had looked upon this stratagem as desperate, in truth, but I had hoped that it might succeed from its very boldness. But, as it happened, Billy Bowers jumped to the door, drawing an ugly knife.

"No, you don't, mister," said he, grinning. "You don't get out of here, whoever you are, and Ally or no Ally."

At the words the girl's face darkened with a sudden tide of blood, and, seizing the poker, which I had dropped, she darted in a passion at Bowers, and struck at him. Plainly, whatever was her feeling toward her brother, she stood in no terror of his companion. The iron fell on Bowers' shoulder, and he cried out in mingled pain and anger; then he rushed upon her with his knife.

"You devil! would you?" he yelled.

"Steady! Steady!" called Jake loudly; but Bowers paid no heed. I saw the knife uplifted for an instant, and next moment I shot forward and, delivering a blow between the eyes, sent the little bully like a log to the stone floor. As he fell, a drop of red gleamed on his knife; and Ally fell also.

She struggled to a sitting posture, and made an attempt to get up, but unavailingly. "You done it now, you little beast!"

she exclaimed, something between jeering and yelling. "Jake, he's done it now."

Her brother stared. "What the—?" he began angrily; but in quick alarm I made an exclamation, and, stepping forward, leaned over the woman and took her in my arms. She had the appearance of one stricken by a fatal blow.

"The scoundrel's stabbed her," I cried.

"He's too bloomin' ready with his knife," growled Jake.

"Man, don't you understand?" I called in excitement. "She's dangerously wounded. Ally, look up, look up!"

The girl's head had fallen, and I raised it gently. To my wonder, in that faint light she seemed to turn an eye on me and wink. Bowers still lay in a heap on the floor. "Get water," I commanded hastily, dimly perceiving that something was intended, and unconsciously playing the same trick a second time in that abominable cellar of crime. Jake hurried from the room.

"Are you hurt?" I whispered to the girl.

"By God, I like to hear you," she replied. "I like your voice; I wish you were a bloke of mine. That mean head has put a gimlet in my arm, but it don't want no water. See here, I've stupefied Jake with this; you mustn't let on. You stood by me, and I like your pluck: now's your chance. They'll never let you go—I know 'em. It's not for nothing we're"—he lowered her voice to a whisper—"by the main drain. Try the cupboard back of the room where the man lies. You'll never manage the oven by yourself. See? Now kiss me. I reckon you're my young man, ain't you?"

I stooped and did so; at the same moment Jake returned, and moodily offered me a ewer of water. Ally sighed, stretched herself and lay still, and I took my cue. I laid her down.

"She's gone," I said solemnly.

Jake stared, and for the first time a look resembling horror dawned in his face.

"You're a liar," he said, but without conviction.

"See for yourself," said I, turning abruptly away. Jake dropped to his knees, and as he did so I slipped noiselessly from the room. As I passed the body of the man Bowers, I noticed a movement in it, a faint stirring. But stealing down the stairs, I found my way into the chamber where lay the wounded man or corpse, whichever it might be, and, pulling open the big cupboard set in the wall, peered in. The light shone on some brickwork at the back, which I explored with my fingers, and discovered to be loose. The cupboard was ample enough to hold me, and, entering, I pulled the heavy door upon me, shutting myself into the darkness of that infernal vault. Then with my hands I poked among the bricks, removing them one by one. A hole was growing under my efforts, a hole which seemed to let in some damp foul air, but was unillumined by any ray of light. Then noises upon the other side of the door informed me that my flight had been discovered, that the trick had probably been exposed, and that I was followed. With one hand I held on to the heavy door, while with the other I tumbled down the bricks until the opening seemed to me to be large enough to admit my body. I felt the strain of some one pulling at the door, and the sound of voices upon that; no doubt the pursuer had received assistance, and Bowers had come too. No time could be spared. Simultaneously I left my hold upon the door and flung myself forward through the aperture. I fell upon my side, rolled over and struck the ground some three feet lower. The noise of detached masonry falling in water splashed on my ears; a noisome odor pricked my nostrils. Somewhere, far off, as it seemed, was a great rumbling. Creeping to my feet, I groped in the darkness, and found my hands touch a wall which arched overhead. As I made this discovery, a light flashed out of the darkness near by and I made out Jake's head. Crouching low under the arching wall, I saw now where I was—for the light gleamed on the rushing water of a narrow channel that reached upon either hand into the infinite darkness. I was in the main drain.

Destruction seemed instant, as Jake's eyes scanned the neighborhood, and his light flared upon the water. I resolved to run for it rather than be shot down helplessly, for I was sure that those two ruffians would hesitate at nothing in their infuriated state. Starting to my feet, I dashed along the ledge which ran beside the waterway, stooping to keep my head from the archway. A shot whizzed by in a singing wind and a loud explosion filled the channel, but I ran on. Then I heard a voice behind me, and knew that I was still pursued. It crossed my mind that these criminals knew the drain, and that they might be able to make upon me. It was comforting, nevertheless, to reflect that the darkness would prevent their shooting, save in proximity. I was conscious of a low and distant roaring somewhere; I increased my pace as much as I dared, but the mere fact of stooping impeded me. Suddenly I heard the noise of feet quite close to me, and I took a sudden resolve. Coming sharply to a stand I set my legs firmly apart and waited for the shock. At this moment the sound I had already noticed had increased, the roaring came down the channel, swollen newly into a great volume, and drowning all other noises. Almost as I noticed this, a body, running at full speed, struck me, tottered in my grasp a moment, and then fell, accompanied with a harsh and terrible cry. It rose for an instant, and then it was drowned in a tumult of sound shouting in the long channel; and with the noise as of a thousand coaches racing in that hollow tube a body of water beat against me, surged almost to my waist, and rolled on. The waters had come down, and the drain was flooded.

I buffeted this way and that, kept my feet, and moved helplessly onward. I could see nothing, and no sound was audible save that of the water. How long I struggled in this horrible place I know not, but some time later I caught the reflection of a light in the sinking stream, and, hastening eagerly forward, discovered one of the men employed in the drain, who had descended to make an examination. I rushed to him. "For God's sake, get me out of this!" I cried.

The man started, stammered, but seeing I suppose, this was no time for questions, conducted me to the manhole. I mounted this, and, once more upon the surface of the earth, breathed in the sweet air and the kindly rain with a great gulp of gratitude. I was hatless; my clothes were dripping with wet, and hung limp upon me, and my face was marked with the stains of my terrible passage.

The man opened his mouth. "How did you get down there, sir?" he asked.

"Oh, for God's sake, let me forget it!" I cried with a shudder, and with a sudden return of consciousness of what I was, I left him and ran swiftly into the darkness.

END OF THE SECOND STORY

PORTO RICAN TOBACCO

TOBACCO is undoubtedly indigenous to Porto Rico, as it was found there by the first explorers. Columbus first discovered the plant in Cuba, where its dried leaves were smoked in rolls by the Indians. It was in Haiti, however, that he first heard the word "tabaco"; but it was applied to the pipe in which the leaf was smoked, a curious affair, with a branched stem shaped like the letter Y, one arm of which was inserted into each nostril as the smoker inhaled the fumes.

It was at a banquet spread by a Haitian seigneur, Goncavalari, in the year 1492, that the Spaniards with Columbus were horrified and disgusted at the "filthy habit of smoking" as indulged in by the natives; but when Ponce de Leon landed in Porto Rico, in 1508, and Agueynaba welcomed him with the pipe of peace, he and his friends were not averse from taking a few whiffs themselves, for by this time they had learned to like it.

A native of the tropics, where it has been known from time immemorial, tobacco (although it will grow in northern regions) finds the proper terrene and climatic conditions necessary for its perfect development in the West Indies. There is, of course, no region like the famous "Vuelta Abajo" of Cuba for the raising of high-grade tobacco; but there is no reason why Porto Rico should not yield a product equally good, for it has every prerequisite, in soil, climate, and local conditions. As stated by an authority, the best soil for the cultivation of tobacco, such as we find in the Abajo of Cuba—a light sandy loam, rich in potash, lime and vegetable humus—fills many valleys in this island, while the climatic status is similar and favorable.

While a certain amount of humidity is necessary, and the heat of the lowlands has been considered essential, yet the mountain valleys of Porto Rico have been found by long years of experimentation to possess a perfect combination of soil and climate for the best qualities of tobacco. Embosomed within the lateral spurs of the great central sierra, with a climate of perpetual summer, unknown to frost or extremes of temperature, lie the beautiful valleys of Caguas, Cayey and San Lorenzo, which at present lead in production of tobacco for export and domestic use. As the traveller rides over the great military road he will see hundreds of those rounded hills, so peculiar to Porto Rico, cultivated to their very tops. The steep slopes are as clear and smooth as the road itself, and there is hardly a sign of other vegetation than tobacco and the towering royal palm, which latter dots the hillside singly and in groups, and lends a beautiful feature to the landscape.

If tobacco leaves be taken off the plants and simply dried, says an acknowledged authority in the West Indies, they will become dry "weeds" merely; but in order to turn them into tobacco they must be cured, and this process is one of the utmost importance, as on it depends the value of the crop. The finest leaves, raised from the finest seed, grown on the richest soil, in the best climate, may be so spoiled by improper curing as to turn out a worthless product, fit only for the rubbish heap. During the curing of tobacco, as is probably known, certain important chemical changes are set up in the leaves by fermentation, whereby new compounds are formed, to

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which the peculiar odor and properties of tobacco are due. The tobacco fields are dotted with drying-houses or huts of crude construction, made of skeleton frames of bamboo covered with palm-leaf thatch, in which the plants and leaves, after having been cut, are hung up to cure, in a shade, but with free circulation of air. After a period of alternate drying, fermentation and stripping, the leaves are ready for the "fabricators," who dwell in the towns and cities. Cayey and Caguas are headquarters for the coming cigar, which, experts aver, is to rival the real "Habana" in flavor, bouquet and consuming qualities. Now that there is free intercourse between the islands, and Cuban cigar-makers have come in, it will not be difficult for Porto Rican cigars to gain a prestige hardly second to those of Cuba.

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Rightly selected food will cure more than half the diseases. Try a scientific and healthy breakfast:—Fruit of some kind, preferably cooked; a dish of Grape-Nuts, with cream; two soft-boiled eggs. Put two eggs in a tin pint cup of boiling water, cover and set off for nine minutes. Whites will then be the consistency of cream and most easily digested. One slice of bread with butter; cup of Postum Cereal Food Coffee.

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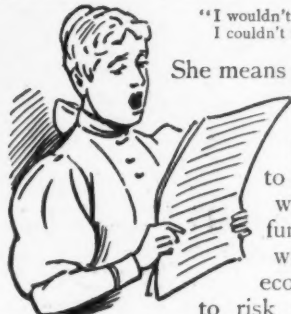
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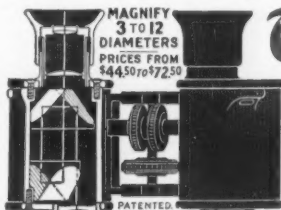
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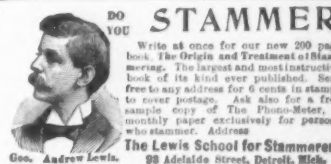


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From a
Woman's
Viewpoint

Edited by
MARGARET E. SANGSTER

WE STILL KEEP Memorial Day—after a fashion, however, quite different from that which hallowed it in the sorrowful years that immediately followed our Civil War. It is a far cry back to that strange and solemn period in our history, a period which was, notwithstanding its fierce carnage and stubborn strife, an episode only in the long life of a great nation. To-day, Daughters of the Confederacy are erecting and unveiling statues to the heroes who died in their lost cause, and women of the North are doing what they can to keep green in memory the names of the valiant who left New England and Ohio and the West, and fell beneath the banner of their love. To the tender fidelity of women we owe the beautiful custom of decorating the soldiers' graves, both "the blue and the gray" being included in the reverent service. And now we have newer griefs and newer graves, and if we were forgetful of our pious duty to the armies that lie so still beyond an earthly reveille, Nature would rebuke us, for never were her coverlets made of greener turf, nor were her flowers more prodigal in their loveliness than now. But "all her days are Decoration Days!"

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Many young American girls will visit Paris this summer, intent on securing transient employment, or on seeing the Exposition. That such young women should be saved from dangers unforeseen by their inexperience, the Young Women's Christian Associations of Paris, and of Great Britain and Ireland, are arranging to meet every friendless girl on her arrival, and to guide her to a place where she may be safely sheltered. Mrs. Ada M. Lewis, formerly Miss Ada Leigh, a woman whose philanthropic work is well known on both sides of the Atlantic, has recently made an appeal to American women to organize Associations here for the protection of their own countrywomen in Paris this summer. Another Home of from sixty to seventy beds is urgently needed at once, the three Homes now existing being crowded to repletion. Money is imperatively required, that girls arriving in Paris alone and friendless may be housed and cared for until they are established under proper chaperonage or directed toward honorable employment. The "Lafayette House," once so beneficent in its charity, has been closed by the death of its owner, Dr. Evans, and will become a fashionable hotel. Mrs. Lewis should not plead this cause in vain with thoughtful American women, and contributions may be sent to her, or to the Honorable President of the British and American Homes and Christian Associations, 77 Avenue Wagram, Paris, France.

THE MOTHERS' CONGRESS

THE MEETING this week at Des Moines, Ia., of the National Congress of Mothers is in accordance with the change recently made in the constitution, which permits an annual convention of the organization outside of Washington. The remarkable increase in all



MRS. J. B. FIEDA
(WIFE OF THE SWISS MINISTER)

parts of the country of mothers' clubs, and the consequent growth of interest in the Congress, made it seem unfair to hold the great annual gathering to any one locality. Every third year, henceforth, the Congress will go to Washington, where the triennial election of officers will take place, the intervening meetings to be held in different localities. Already several cities have begged for the privilege of acting next year as hostess—

Clatskanie, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Buffalo, and Saratoga being among the number. The meeting at Des Moines is at the invitation of Governor Shaw, Mayor Hortenbower, the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Federation of Clubs, and Woman's Club of Des Moines. It is expected that thousands of persons from Iowa alone will attend, as during the past year in over eighty counties of the State Mothers' Clubs have been organized. The whole State is aroused to the importance of this Congress, and the public schools will be closed to permit teachers to attend. The convention will meet in the Auditorium, an assembly hall which seats forty-five hundred persons and which will undoubtedly be filled at every session.

Mrs. Theodore Birney, the president of the Congress, who will preside, is a slight, graceful woman, captivating in her personality the loving-tenderness toward humanity which is the foundation of the Congress, and which seeks its expression in the care and training of children. Mrs. Birney is a woman of rare magnetism, and in conversation with her one catches at once



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163 E. Fourth St. CINCINNATI, O.

the inspiration which is a part of her unusual power. Her place at the head of this organization of mothers is most fitting and its success is undoubtedly largely due to her leadership.

The programme this year is full of interest. The topic of "Child Study and its Possibilities for Boys" will be treated from the physical, intellectual and spiritual standpoint. "The Right Education for Women" will be the subject for one session, to be considered from various points of view. "The Training of Young Children," "The Child-Saving Problem," "The Ideal Education," "Unseen Dangers to Childhood, Resulting from Present Industrial Conditions," are other topics that will be presented by men and women who have given the subjects earnest thought and study. On one evening, Mrs. Birney will deliver an address on "The Benefits to Humanity to be Derived from Organized Motherhood."

The ladies of Des Moines, headed by Mrs. Isaac Lea Hillis, State Regent for the Congress of Iowa, and chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, have prepared a series of delightful social events which include drives, luncheons and receptions.

Governor and Mrs. Shaw will receive the Congress, throwing open Iowa's magnificent Capitol for the purpose. The list of Des Moines ladies interested in the welcome of the Congress is a long one and includes most of the socially prominent families of the city.

The development of this organization of mothers is impressive. Love of home, fathers, mothers and children inspired it; its object is to lessen maternal ignorance and arouse mothers to a full appreciation of not only their responsibilities, but the possibilities that this present age offers to their children and themselves if they are able to take advantage of them. This platform is broad enough to sustain the entire fabric of the home, the state, and the nation, and the organization is beginning to take rank as one of the most important movements of the day. Civic work of the highest character is its aim, and it welcomes the cooperation of men and women everywhere in carrying this forward.

THE LADIES OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL is, as a matter of course, a cosmopolitan city, in that its society gathers into a harmonious whole people from all parts of the globe. The Washington woman, whether native or a resident by adoption, is notable for an unaffected sincerity, a grace of manner, and a charming *savoir faire* peculiar to herself. There are unwritten laws in Washington which have the force of the ancient Medo-Persian enactments; they may neither be changed nor annulled; they are not for an outsider to criticize, nor yet to comprehend. Certain orders of precedence are arbitrary; certain rules of etiquette are stringent, but the code once accepted, there is within it much and very enjoyable liberty. No town in the world



SENORA LUZ AZPIROZ DE PEREZ RIVERA
(DAUGHTER OF THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR)



THE HON. MAUDE PAUNCEFOOT
(DAUGHTER OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR)

is a pleasanter place for the pretty girl, and many a love-story and romance have had development in the beautiful environment of Washington, a city of wide spaces, blossoming squares, and ample drawing-rooms. Famed for the beauty of its women, it has reason to include among the fairest of them the present cluster of gifted and exquisite foreigners who compose the feminine part of the diplomatic body. These women of foreign

legations are not supposed to be versed in statecraft, yet some of them are keen politicians, and most of the Europeans surpass Americans in the thoroughness of their training and their intelligent acquaintance with the relations of their home lands to our own.

THE ART OF SUMMER BOARDING

THE ANNUAL exodus of town dwellers into the country has already begun, and more people than ever are seeking seaside and mountain-top for retreat during the warm weather. Formerly only the rich or the convalescent thought it needful to leave the city before July. Now the bright May sunshine gives the signal for a host of the comfortably well-to-do, and even for those whose means are restricted, to seek quarters in suburban resorts not yet built up in solid rows of brick and mortar, while the closing of the schools is impatiently awaited by parents who fly, the moment the children are at liberty, to a resting-spot amid green fields.

An increasing number of families arrange for their summer outing in places conveniently adjacent by train and boat to their daily work. When the man of the house must be left to a solitary and haphazard life during several sultry months, taking lonely meals prepared by uncertain servants, and sleeping in heated apartments after a day's strenuous occupation, the wife and daughters can hardly enjoy their summer luxury without qualms of conscience. The chances of sudden illness, of the midnight burglar, of the man's breakdown in spirits and strength are too many and too menacing for ease of mind on the part of his loved ones. So it has come to pass that rural places within an hour of our great business centres are eagerly sought by persons who like to have the family together at nightfall, the man coming and going, and the wife and children enjoying the country quiet and pleasure all day long.

An immense contingent will always board, in preference to any other way of spending the summer, in the country, because the boarder has comparative freedom from care. The payment of the weekly bill releases him from other obligations, and there is undoubtedly an advantage in settling all one's indebtedness in a single sum, rather than in keeping separate accounts with grocer, butcher, plumber, gardener and man-of-all-work, the first method relieving you of a burden and throwing it on the willing shoulders of some one else. In summer boarding there is an art as in most other things, and people are successful or the reverse as they bring brains to bear on the situation.



MADAME J. N. LEDER
(WIFE OF THE HAITIAN MINISTER)




LADY PAUNCEFOOT
(WIFE OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR)

Many women make the mistake of leaving all work behind them when they go to the country. In consequence, particularly if they are accustomed, as most American women are, to energetic and diverse occupation, time soon hangs heavily upon their hands. They are bored, wearied, ennuied; they find the days flavorless. A really fine piece of needlework—us, for instance, a spread, a set of doilies, or a tablecloth—will be a boon to the woman who is fond of her needle, if she will devote to it serious thought and make something worth owning as a possession. To make Christmas gifts during summer leisure is the provision of forethought, and saves much nerve tissue in the hurrying weeks of December. A woman may well add to her stock of light reading for the summer one or two books which demand study and reflection, or may take this opportunity for making acquaintance with authors whose thoughts will endow her with permanent enrichment.

Of the summer host and hostess it is not too much to exact fully the performance of their share of the bargain. They stipulate to furnish certain designated conveniences and accommodations for a specified consideration, and, as a rule, they endeavor to carry out their promises. If occasionally they fail in this, the blame is at least in part to be laid at the door of an easy-going American public.

"A Perfect Food"
"Preserves Health"
"Prolongs Life"

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA



"Known the world over. Received the highest endorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer."—*Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.*

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Gilbert's Heel Cushions

"Worn inside the shoe," Arch the Instep, Increase Height, Make Better Fitting Shoes, Remove Jar in Walking. Indorsed by physicians. Simply placed in the heel, felt down. Don't require larger shoes. 1-2 in., 25c.; 3-4 in., 35c.; 5-6 in., 50c. per pair. At shoe and dept. stores. **READ.** Send name, size shoe, height desired, and 2c. stamp for pair on ten days' trial.

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It was the Food Success of 1899, and the first of the kind ever offered the American People. Cooked, Seasoned and put up in convenient-sized, key-opening cans.

Success attracts imitators.

LIBBY'S VEAL LOAF Is the Original.

All other brands of Veal Loaf in tins are imitations of Libby's.

When you want a delicious lunch or supper of daintily seasoned meat, get Libby's Veal Loaf, Chicken Loaf, Cottage Loaf. There are 71 Varieties of Libby's Foods in tins.

New edition, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," sent free if you write **LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY, Chicago.**



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A Dainty TOILET NECESSITY.

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in our own vineyards and make and bottle that delightful beverage—

Great Western CHAMPAGNE
by the most perfect process known. Purely absolute. Braguet perfect. Price moderate. This season's vintage is especially dry and pleasing.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.,
Sole Bottlers, Rheims, N. Y.
Sold by all respectable Wine Dealers.

KODAKS IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The widespread use of small cameras, of one sort and another, by tourists, has led to a great development of amateur photography.

Yellowstone Park is by far the most prolific spot in this country for the gratification of this calling or amusement, particularly for those interested in prize contests.

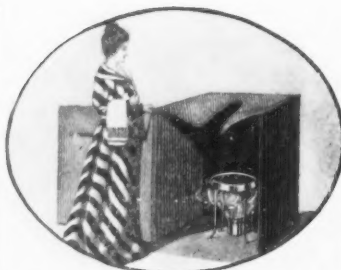
To photograph the soaring geysers; the eagles on their nests; the numberless cascades and waterfalls; the beautiful springs, or the Golden Gate and the Grand Canyon, is to obtain a noted collection of pictures.

But the park is also the only place where wild animals, as they live in nature, can now be easily caught with the camera.

The elk, deer, antelope, bears, coyotes, buffalo, etc., that, while still having not the timidity of hunted game, make it comparatively easy to photograph them there. The bears especially are easily found.

When riding on the stage coaches, if cameras are kept in readiness, opportunities sometimes occur for snap shots at elk and deer drinking from the streams or crossing the roads. By exploring the forests and parks a little remote from the hotels, the animals can be found with little difficulty.

Wonderland 1900, a fully illustrated book published by the Northern Pacific Railway, has a chapter on Yellowstone Park and the animals there, and will be sent by Class S Free Gen. Pass Agent, St. Paul, Minn., upon receipt of six cents.



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Worn with any dress, with or without corset, wholly external, adjustable to any figure, invaluable to the prospective mother.

MADE IN PA. Sept. 16, 1899.

I had suffered three years from falling womb, backache, headache, bearing down pain, pain around the heart, constipation, irregular menstruation, constant nervousness, sleeplessness and extreme nervousness. I am now completely cured, and the brace did it. The womb has returned to its proper position and stays there. I gained 12 pounds in six weeks. I have not taken a drop of medicine since I began to wear the brace. MRS. J. M. RAYBOLT

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141-149 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SOLITARY GRANDEUR

MAMMA: "It is very naughty to tell lies."
EVA: "People who do so don't go to heaven."
EVA: "Did you ever tell a lie, mamma?"
MAMMA: "No, dear, never!"
EVA: "Won't you be fearful lonely in heaven, mamma, with only George Washington?"

MORE TO THE POINT

DAUGHTER: "Frank said something to me last night."
Mother: "I hope it was apropos."
Daughter: "It was more, mamma. It was a proposal."

IN EXTREMIS

"MR. GROUT," said the toastmaster, "will now respond to the toast, 'The Ladies.'"
The Savage Bachelor arose, pale and determined. "The Ladies," said he, "The ladies—God bless them, nevertheless!"

VERY LIKELY

"BRIDGET, how did it happen that when we came in last night after the theatre there was a policeman in the kitchen?"
"Sure, mum, Oi don't know; but Oi think the theatre didn't last as long as usual."

HIS INITIAL USE

A LITTLE boy, writing a composition on the zebra, was requested to describe the animal and to mention what it is used for. After deep reflection he wrote: "The zebra is like a horse only striped. He is chiefly used to illustrate the letter Z."

POOR SICK BOY

"Grown folk haven't much sense."
"What do you mean?"
"Why, when I was too sick to eat, they all sent me lots of fruit and other good stuff, but by the time I could eat they all quit."

AT A PARISIAN CAFE

GUEST pays his bill, and, receiving the change, pushes a franc toward the garçon. The latter regards him with an expression of respectful reproach, and says: "I beg monsieur's pardon, but that is the counterfeit franc."

AN AWAKENING

SHE: "How dare you kiss me, sir?"
HE: "Because I love you."
SHE: "How long have you loved me?"
HE: "Months."
SHE: "Oh, George! what a lot of time we've lost."

THE NEW SPIRIT IN FRANCE

IN SPITE of protests, both in their own country and in England, the Municipal Council of the city of Rouen have decided to destroy the house known as the Maison Jeanne d'Arc, and to carry out further alterations in the Rue Saint Romain (named after their city's patron saint), which will absolutely efface the picturesque and historical interest of this portion of the town. Since the fifteenth century these houses have given to the neighborhood of the great cathedral its peculiar and distinctive charm, and the news of their demolition should appeal to every traveller in the most picturesque of northern French towns and to every lover of the romantic past of English history. The houses that will now be pulled down were standing when Henry V. starved Rouen into heroic submission. They were the dwelling-places of most of the judges of Jeanne d'Arc. They sheltered, also, some of those workers in metal from Lorraine who originally lived within a few miles of the maid's own Domrémy. The fatal passion for "alignment" is now rapidly destroying the whole meaning of the French cathedral architecture, an architecture which rose in springing lines of buttress from the houses that crowded round its closely decorated walls.

CORRECT

TEACHER: "What do we see above us when we go out on a clear day?"
Tommy: "We see the blue sky."
"Correct. And what do we see above us on a rainy day?"
"An umbrella."

MORE LIKE IT

"AN INVENTOR is a man who makes something new, isn't he, father?"
"Well, not exactly. He is a man who thinks he has made something new, but he finds that half a dozen men invented it long before he did."

The Connoisseur

Set before a connoisseur as an umpire any number of samples of whiskey to judge the best as to

The Finest Type
The Purest Quality
The Richest Flavor

HE MUST SELECT

Hunter Rye

10 Years Old

Combining all in a most perfect unity, and therefore without question the best.



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Dixon's Leads Don't Break. THREE GRADES NEVER VARY. PENCILS FOR ALL USES, each one bearing our trademark, the best of its kind. If not sold by your dealer, send us 16c. for samples worth double.

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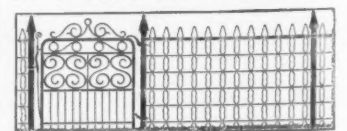
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answers any question, and gives advice. You and your friends will be entertained for hours. Handsomely nickel-plated, and will not get out of order. Price, 25 cents each.

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\$1500
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The guarantee ticket found on each President Improved Suspender entitles you to take part in our Presidential vote Contest. \$1500 in gold will be given as prizes for the nearest estimates of the popular vote in the forthcoming elections. Full information with each suspender.

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gives you some trouble? Veins Varicose for enlarged Pain, Soreness, Swelling, etc. Our Patent Seamless Heel Elastic Stockings overcome all this promptly. We make them to your measure any length desired, for any part of leg and ship direct from our factory to you at factory prices.

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WHEN NEPTUNE SPEAKS

PASSENGER: "Can you tell me, my good man, the name of that fine bird hovering about?"

Old Salt: "That's a halibutross, sir."

Passenger: "It's a rara avis, is it not?"

Old Salt: "Dunno, sir; I've always heard it called a halibutross."

Passenger: "Yes, yes, my good fellow; but I call that a rara avis just as I call you a genius homo."

Old Salt (indignantly): "Oh, then, I call that a halibutross just the same as I call you an old idiot."

EXCELLENT SUGGESTION

"I AM having an awfully hard time. It's all I can do to keep the wolf from the door."

"Why don't you let him in and train him to keep your creditors out?"

THE JOCKEY AT HOME

PEOPLE who see a popular jockey at the post, skin like velvet, muscles like steel, and weighing scarcely more than a good-sized doll, hardly ever pause to reflect on what has to be gone through to attain this result.

The only time when a professional rider can really venture to enjoy himself is in the winter, during which period he puts on perhaps from twenty-five to thirty pounds of flesh. All this has to come off, and come off quickly, as soon as the first days of spring herald the approach of the flat-racing season. A man who understands his business can throw off thirty pounds of superfluous tissue in twenty days. This operation is known in turf argot as "wasting."

Different jockeys adopt various methods of "wasting." Fred Archer used to spend entire days in his private Turkish bath, eating nothing meanwhile but a little dry toast, and drinking, every half-hour or so, a steaming glass of hot water flavored with gin, in order to increase the perspiration.

John Osborne once relieved himself of seven pounds of flesh in a single walk, but the walk in question covered forty miles and lasted nine hours. His diet on this occasion was a hard biscuit purchased at a roadside public-house and a poached egg served in vinegar. John Arnall, again, once ate nothing but an occasional apple for eight consecutive days, in order to reduce himself to ride a particular horse for the Prince of Wales, Benjamin Smith, one of the gamest jockeys on record, who rode and won a race with a broken leg, used to live for days in front of an enormous open fire, eating practically nothing, and drinking huge quantities of seuna-tea.

IN CHICAGO

"I WROTE that girl three letters asking her to return my diamond ring."

"Did you get it?"

"Finally she sent me a don't-worry button."

AS OTHERS SEE US

This is how the habits of white men are described by a Chinese observer in a recent Chinese publication:

"They live months without eating a mouthful of rice; they eat bullocks and sheep in enormous quantities, with knives and prongs. They never enjoy themselves by sitting quietly on their ancestors' graves, but jump around and kick bulls as if paid for it, and they have no dignity, for they may be found walking with women."

TWO POINTS OF VIEW

ARTIST (unfolding sketch): "It's the best thing I ever did."

Editor (ominously): "Oh, well, you mustn't let that discourage you!"

LIFTING THE MASK

EDITOR: "And did you write this essay all by yourself?"

Literary Aspirant: "Yes; it is all my own work."

Editor (recognizing the source of it): "Well, then, Charles Lamb, I am very much pleased to meet you. I thought you died some fifty years ago!"

A CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE

LUSTY: "I have been married one year, and I feel as if I hadn't got back from my honeymoon yet."

Crusty: "Nothing but paying out money, eh?"

A SURE SIGN

WHEN a young lady begins to manifest an interest in the arrangement of a young man's cravat, his bacelior days are numbered. It is time to begin to hoard money.



HANFORD 2 3/4 IN
HYLO 2 1/2 IN
HEIGHT IN BACK
WELT EDGE

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Designed for style, with comfort considered. Specially adapted for warm weather wear, graduated in front for ease and high where needed for dressy effect. The Welt Edge is a new feature. The unusual success of our HELMET BRAND line can be attributed to merit alone. Price, 2 for 25c.

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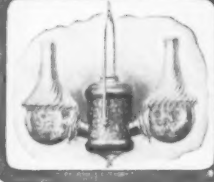
If your dealer does not carry them, send to us, stating size. Catalogue showing all styles, and telling what to wear on all occasions, sent free.

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Corliss, Coon & Co.

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THE ANGLE LAMP
Gets better every day the weather grows warmer because its comparatively little heat makes it a welcome substitute for the almost unbearable lamps with which you are familiar. It will be found the ideal lamp for the summer and a perfect substitute for gas and electricity. Furthermore, it never smokes, smells or gets out of order; is lighted and extinguished as easily as gas, may be filled while lighted and without being moved, and burns for about eighteen cents a month. Its wonderful feature,



"NO-UNDER-SHADOW" insures all the light falling directly downward and outward. Thousands are in use in homes, stores, offices, halls, churches, summer residences, etc., and our catalogue A. A. shows all styles from \$1.80 up. Sent on request. THE ANGLE LAMP CO., 76 Park Place, New York.

A Goodform Closet Set

will make your closet look like this picture. Try it six months. Money back if you say so.

Men's Set. 12 garment yokes, 6 nickel-plated trousers hangers, 2 shelf bars and 1 loop.

Women's Set. 12 garment yokes, 12 skirt hangers, 2 shelf bars and 2 loops. See loop on door.

Sets \$3.00 each—two in one shipment, \$5.50, express paid.

Ours is the famous automatic nickel-plated trousers hanger. Sample, one, 30c.; four, \$1.00; six and 1 loop, \$1.50, delivered. Sold in first-class dry-goods stores and by clothiers and furnisners. Booklet showing men's and women's sets free for the asking. Remit to us if not found in your city.

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HARVARD-YALE DUAL GAMES

HARVARD scored a most impressive victory over Yale in the track contests, her men, almost without exception, performing up to their very best, while in two or three important issues the Yale men fell below their marks. The loss of the half was most severe upon the New Haven men, especially after Smith's strong performance in the Yale-California games. Ira Richards, Jr., was the only Yale man to surpass himself, and his victory in the hundred was most creditable. Harvard's two milers outclassed the Yale entries for this event, as they did also in the jumps. The Yale captain was as safe for the pole vault as the Harvard captain for the high jump, but Hoyt's entry made the event interesting.

Morris Park once more, and the pretty lawn before the club house, lighted up with the sparkle of pretty women, fetching gowns, and that air of knowledge which a tip always imparts, is better than a good substitute for the old Jerome Park days. The Metropolitan and the victory of Ethelbert whetted the appetites, and although the crowd might not be counted again as great in numbers, the men and the women were ready to follow on. In fact, there has never been an opening week which had a better coloring than this year's.

One never quite knows whether to laugh or cry at the spectacle of a rank outsider bringing home the dollars of the bookmakers to some strange resting place, and when a twenty to one shot lands, the sport becomes worth travelling to Westchester to see. There were many people tender on the question of Imp after the races of Wednesday, and while Tod Sloan, across the water, was piloting Roughside ahead of the horses of the Duke of Portland and Lord Carnarvon, and winning the Chester cup, a horse as good as the Imp was being well beaten under the lashing of Vest at Morris Park. That Imp had many friends only increased the fun on Thursday, for the desire to make up losses was strong. There were some good races, and three of the six favorites won, but the fun came in the fourth race. It was only a sprint down the hill for two-year-olds, and nobody had more than heard of Headley's Harlem Lane, a striking name, by the way, and some will remember it for many months. Starting at odds of fifty to one, somebody fancied it a good flyer at any rate, and it ran down fast, but for all that the filly went in as good as twenty to one. She got a good start, and when she came home a winner by two lengths the faces were well worth watching! But it's all in the game.

On the second Saturday the "Classic Withers," instituted at Jerome Park some eighteen years ago, and transferred to Morris Park eight years later, was run before a crowd smaller than that of Metropolitan day, but more in the racing mood and *en rapport* with the sport. Keene's Chacornac was fancied to win, but Whitney's Kilmarnock, in spite of his bad showing two days before, carried plenty of support. On the third trial Fitzgerald got them off in good line. Chacornac went to the front almost at once, and was leading at the quarter. At the half O'Connor sent Mesmerist up, but having opened out a bit over half a length, found Chacornac would not be shaken off, and that the others were coming for him. As they headed home Turner brought the Whitney colt up, and coming strong, he showed to the front with plenty of going in him yet, while the others fell off, and it was Kilmarnock by a good two lengths. Mesmerist held on long enough to get the place, with Ildrim third.

S. E. TILLMAN, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, ON THE NECESSITY FOR GOOD ROADS

The country which lacks good roads is without one of the foremost material elements of civilization. The automobile is going to be more effective in hastening good roads than was the bicycle. What better way to bring about these roads than a model highway across the continent and along its shores? The project is a vast undertaking, but results will be commensurate. It will be the trunk from which will shoot radiating branches in all directions. When the system is widely extended and the automobiles have taken their destined place among the vehicles of transportation it is difficult to now conceive of the varied material and

social changes which will follow. The cost of transportation over the common highways will be reduced to a fraction of what it now is, to the great mutual benefit of producer and consumer; for twenty-five per cent of all raw products are first moved over these highways. Horses, the most prolific source of dust in cities, will be banished to the country. Automobile transit lines will run at frequent intervals between the larger villages and along the more important highways. Free automobile mail delivery will spread over the more thickly settled portions of the country. School attendance will be better, the social and educational life of the country will be improved and developed. Distances will be more than halved by good roads and good vehicles. A ride of twelve or fifteen miles over good roads to a lecture or other social gathering will be practicable in almost every direction. Traveling libraries, such as have been introduced in Wisconsin, will be operated more easily and to greater advantage. Our systems of transcontinental railways have always been justly considered as binding our sections more strongly together. An automobile highway would be far more efficient in this respect than any railway.

"DIRTY DICK" TAVERN—A RARE TALE OF A LOVER

AN ODD LITTLE PLACE, still standing in London, is the "Dirty Dick" Tavern. Within a stone's throw of that symbol of the modern, Liverpool Street Station, by the mere passing over a threshold we may step back in the lazy leisure days of a century past. There are a few such places left in spite of Americans and Baedekers. Hunt it up for yourself while in London this summer.

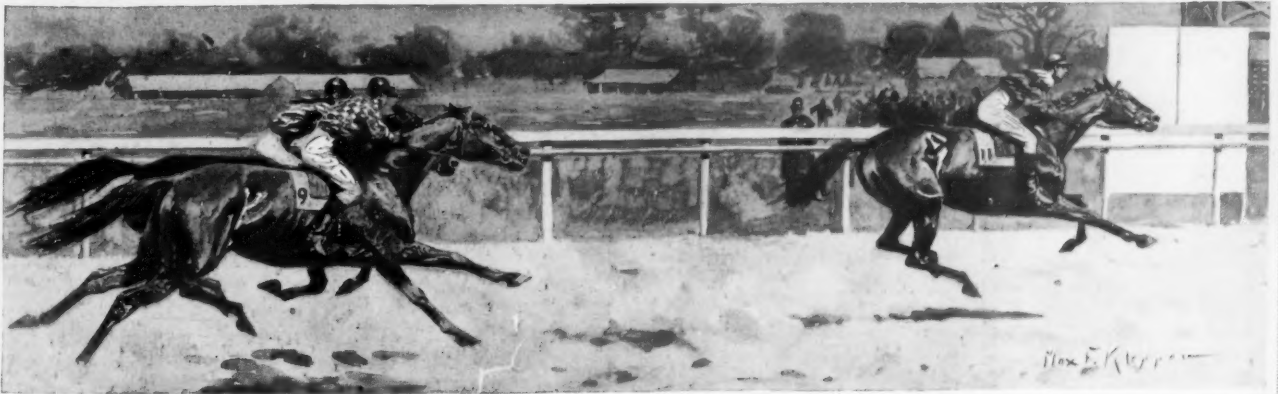
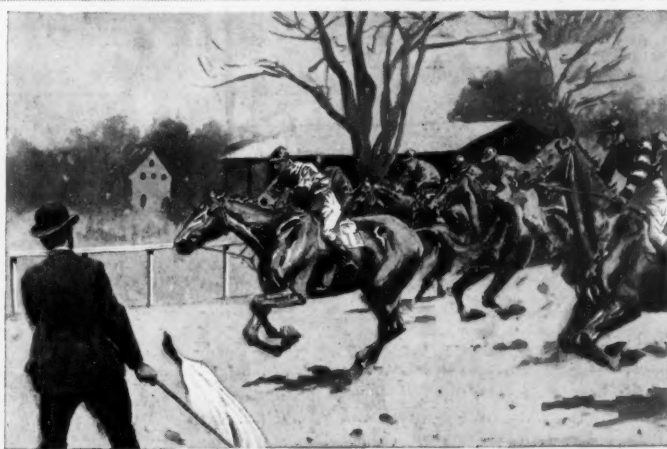
"Dirty Dick" has long since departed from this earth, but he has left his story and his tavern, presumably not sorry to be quit of both. And after inspecting the squalid basement, rank with stale beer, and rafters and bottles thick with virgin dust, we decide that the story is all we want. So here it is, the tale of a life in a nutshell.

Richard Bentley was a dashing young fellow indeed. He had been a beau at the Court of Louis XVI., and there enjoyed the reputation of being the handsomest dandy at the gay capital. Although heart-juggling was evidently his line of business, he managed to retain possession of his own, and returned to England to offer it to a maiden fair as Venus. He established himself in a fine old tavern near Bishop's Gate, and prepared merrily for the marriage. In the great hall the wedding breakfast was laid. It was spread on a long oaken table which rested on the stone floor. Everything was in readiness for the event, and the bridegroom attired in his best, wedding, banquet and all—when—deadly catastrophe—the bride, on the very morn of her happiness—died.

The stricken man closed the book of his life. "Henceforth," he said, "I dwell apart from men; nevermore shall I wash myself nor cut my nails—for my true love is dead." He turned the key of the banquet hall, leaving the feast spread, even to the bottles of wine that had been designed to pass around the merriment in sparkling bubbles.

The door was never opened, the room never disturbed, until Dirty Dick, as he soon was called, for a more obvious reason than most nicknames are given, died many years after. Then the rusty key was turned in the stiffened lock, and the opening door disclosed a scene of desolation profound. An inch thick layer of dust was spread over everything. The wedding breakfast had long disappeared, the rats and cats entertaining none of the scruples that had actuated the lover. Bits of glass, and, perchance, a stain was all that remained of the "drink divine" and the "cup that cheers." Death, too, had entered the place, for strewn in various attitudes were the skeletons of rats and cats, who might well have toasted, "Let's eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die." And these same skeletons, arranged in cases in the low room of the "Dirty Dick," are the vouchers for the tale herewith unfolded.

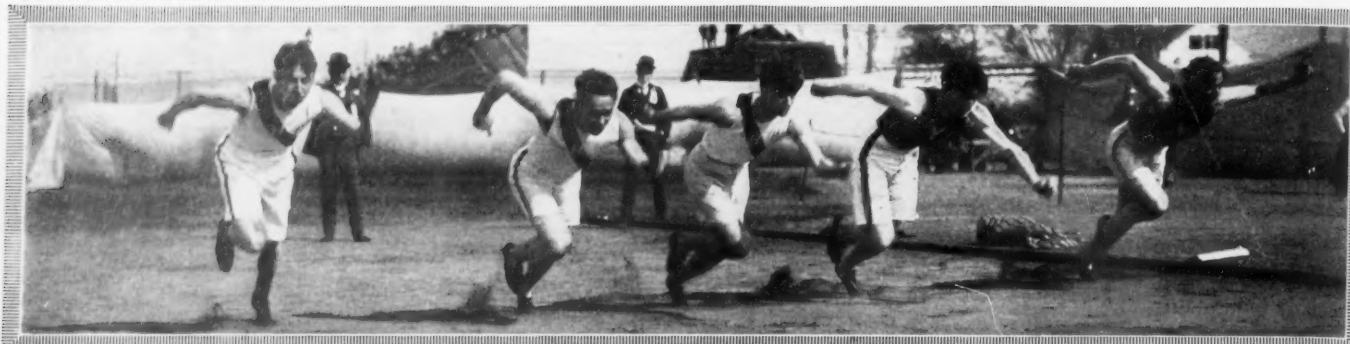
GRACE GALLATIN SETON-THOMPSON.



DRAWINGS BY MAX F. KLEPPER

THE METROPOLITAN HANDICAP AT MORRIS PARK, N. Y.—THE START, ROUNDING INTO THE STRETCH, AND THE FINISH OF THE FAMOUS RACE WON BY ETHELBERT

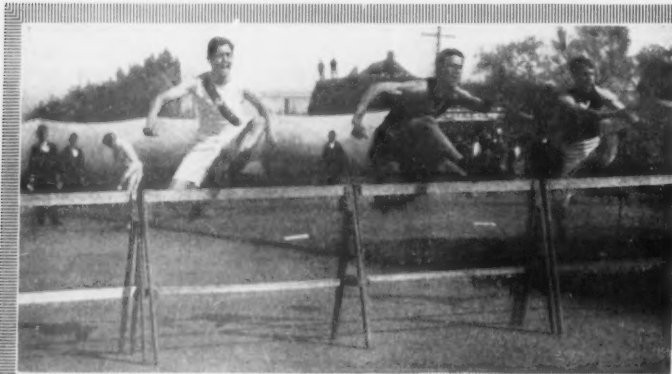
REPRODUCED BY THE STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER, JAMES H. HARRIS



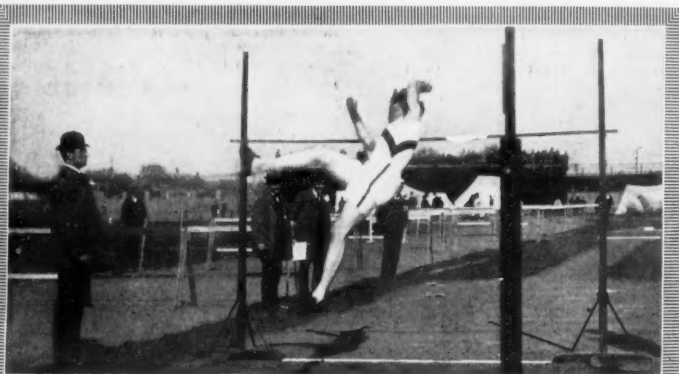
THE NINTH ANNUAL ATHLETIC CONTEST BETWEEN HARVARD AND YALE AT CAMBRIDGE.—THE START IN THE HUNDRED-YARD DASH



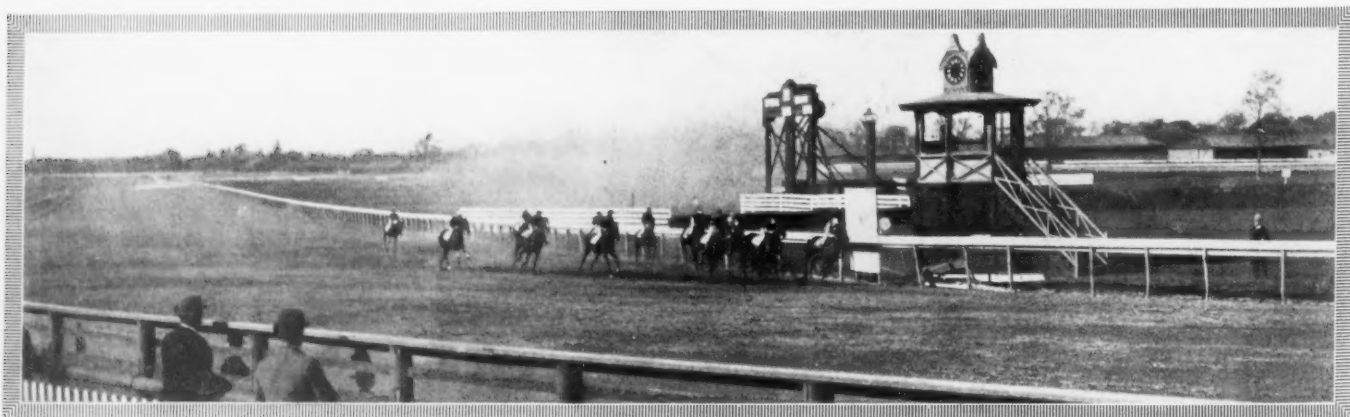
BREASTING THE TAPE IN THE FINAL HUNDRED-YARD DASH, WON BY RICHARDS OF YALE



THE HUNDRED-AND-TWENTY-YARD HURDLE RACE



A FINAL EFFORT IN THE HIGH JUMP



THE SPRING MEETING OF THE WESTCHESTER RACING ASSOCIATION AT MORRIS PARK, N. Y.—FINISH OF THE RACE FOR TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLIES



START OF THE HARLEM RACE FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS



TWO-YEAR-OLDS FINISHING IN A BUNCH

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHS OF ACTION

GOLF NOTES

The loving cup of the Lawrence Harbor Country Club was won by Yale with a score of 754, Princeton coming next with an aggregate of 768, Columbia finishing third with 820. Incidentally Byers of the Yale team, who was most decidedly playing his best, made a new amateur record for the 36 holes of 179. He played a remarkably steady game, his four scores being respectively 45, 43, 43, and 46. That this was good going the scores made by Vardon of 38, 43, which stands as the professional records for the course, attest. Neither Harvard nor Pennsylvania entered teams, and Columbia was without the services of one of her best men, Nash, whose leaving work prevented him from taking part.

The next event of interest is just beginning while this issue is going out—the Metropolitan Championship. Many are the winners already picked, some with reason, some merely for luck. The best man among them until he reaches the putting green is undoubtedly F. S. Douglas. But those who have followed him most ardently through the last two years are forced to admit that so many misses of easy puts are a handicap that must be reckoned with, and that render his otherwise winning game a matter of serious uncertainty.

Walter J. Travis by his work at Atlantic City gave color to the belief that there was no one who could hold him when at his best, but Lakewood dampened their ardor somewhat. How much weight this defeat by Watson there should count against his chances is the unsolved problem. True, Travis was beaten, but it is also true that Watson won the tournament, and was on that day the best man there. If he and Travis meet later it will be a desperate finish for both, though Watson has more of future promise than Travis. There seems to be general accord among the critics in slating the last year's amateur champion, Harriman, for defeat, and, unless he gets rapidly up to his game, there is no reason for questioning their decision. Craig Hamilton is a good man. His play at Lakewood shows him in good form and dangerous. But there are others who may be labelled dangerous too—H. B. Hallis, Jr., of the youngsters, and John Reid, Jr., from the form he displayed, even when not in good physical shape, at the championship last year. Then Tyng, a dogged, persistent man, if ever there was one, and perhaps some of the later college men. The course promises to be in excellent order, and while not a remarkable one, is pretty sure to treat the contestants fairly. Hamilton held the old eighteen-hole record of the course at 83 until Travis, early in the month, cut it down to 80. The latter is also accredited with the 36-hole record at 162.

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"My brother is also using Postum instead of coffee and a friend of ours, Mr. W., who was a great coffee user, found himself growing more and more nervous and was troubled at times with dizzy spells. His wife suffered with nausea and indigestion, also from coffee. They left it off and have been using Postum Food Coffee for some time and are now in a perfect condition of health." Grace C. M., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Put a piece of butter the size of two peas in the pot, to prevent it boiling over.

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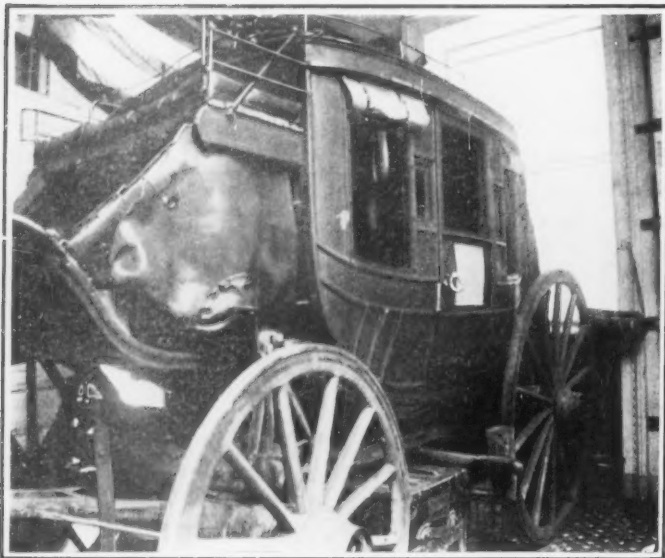
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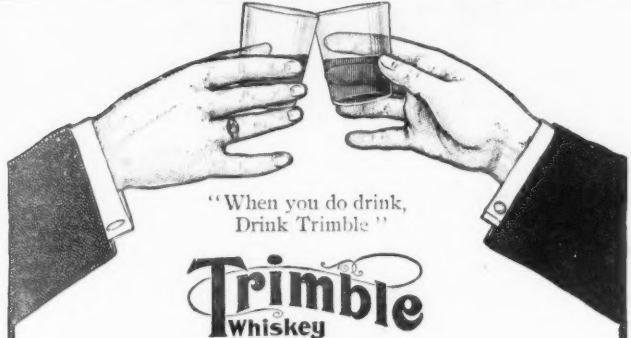
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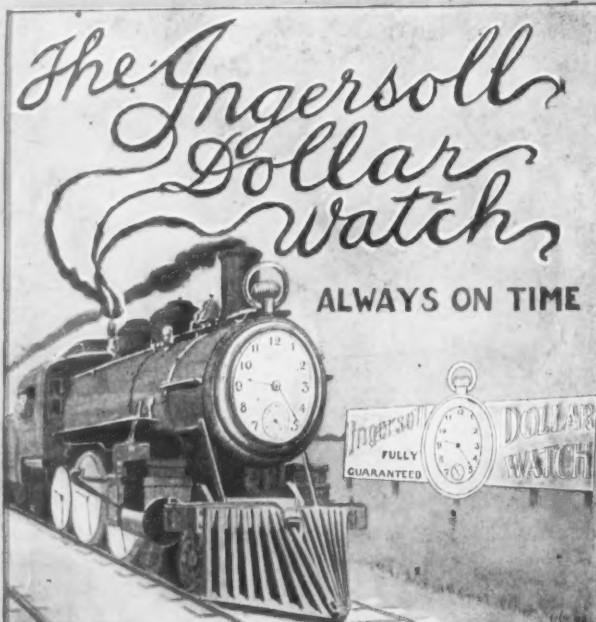
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